THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

**Terms of Advertising.**

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| One square, | 6 months, | (14 lines to a square,) | | $ 10 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | 18 |
| Two Squares, | 6 months, | " | " | 15 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | 25 |
| Three squares, | 6 months, | " | " | 20 |
| " | 12 " | " | " | 30 |

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

# Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, JULY 30, 1853. No. 73.

**RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.**—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The Raleigh & Gaston Road is now completed to Weldon, and in fire order, and the following permanent Schedule for the Passenger Trains has been put into operation:

Leave Raleigh at ..... 8 a. m.
Arrive at Weldon at ..... 1 p. m.

in time to connect with the Day Trains for Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington. Returning—

Leave Weldon, (after the arrival of the Express Train from Wilmington,) at .. 3½ p. m.
Arrive at Raleigh at ..... 8½ p. m.

Passengers will thus be enabled to take breakfast in Raleigh and supper in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth or Wilmington—or breakfast at those points and supper in Raleigh.

Persons wishing to come from any point on or east of the Wilmington Road, and from the Albemarle country, will find this the most comfortable and expeditious route.

Office R. & G. R. R. Company,
June 18, 1853. 68—2m.

**NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.**—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

**Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.**

**WM. D. ROBERS, Jr.,** HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.

WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

**New Dry Goods Store.**

**JOHN CREECH** HAS JUST RETURNED FROM the Northern cities, where he has purchased a large and beautiful assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

of the latest styles and patterns. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of Hats and Caps of all kinds; a large and beautiful assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, and Children's Hats and Flats, all of the latest styles. Also, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Guns and Pistols, Hardware and Cutlery; a good assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols; a good assortment of Men's and Boys' Summer Clothing, which will be sold too low to fear the competition of Jews.

All persons in want of New Goods and good bargains will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere. I tender my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, for the long and liberal patronage I have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of my business, to merit its continuance. JOHN CREECH.

☞ Fayetteville-Street, second door below Messrs. Williams, Haywood & Co.'s Drug Store.

Raleigh, March 5, 1853. 32—w.

**Express Notice.**

**VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.** PARISEN & KING take great pleasure in informing Merchants and others of this city, &c., that they have effected an arrangement with the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad Company for the *exclusive* privilege of running a

DAILY EXPRESS,

per Mail Trains, over their line from Lynchburg, Va., (there connecting with stages,) to all points in Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and will commence operations on the 16th of June.

☞ Due notice will be given of the various routes, Agents, &c.

☞ Bear in mind, although we have the *exclusive* right to run an Express on this line, it will be one for the *accommodation* of the public, and not an *exorbitant, monopolizing imposition*.

PARISEN & KING.
June 9, 1853. 60—

**FEMALE SCHOOL.**—MISS H. W. MERRILL and MRS. BLOOD will open a School, at the rooms of the Masonic Lodge, on the 6th of July, for the instruction of Young Ladies and Misses in the various branches pertaining to a thorough and accomplished education.

| | |
|---|---|
| Terms of tuition for the English branches, .... | $10 |
| French language, ..... | 5 |
| Latin, ..... | 5 |
| Pencil and fine Crayon drawing, ..... | 15 |
| Oil painting, ..... | 20 |
| Music on the Piano and Guitar, ..... | 20 |
| Instruction in vocal music, ..... | *gratis.* |

Lessons in embroidery and needle-work given if desired.
Raleigh, June 10, 1853. 60—2m.

**FRESH ARRIVALS.**—WE ARE THIS DAY RECEIVING from the Importer

60 boxes Lemons, prime order,
50 " Oranges, "
1000 lbs Filberts, fresh,
1000 " Walnuts, "
1100 " Pecans, "
2000 " Palmnuts, "
1700 " Almonds, "

Those in want of any of the above, had better send on their orders early, as all descriptions of fruit are advancing.

SAM'L H. MARKES & SON.
Petersburg, June 23, 1853.

**$10 REWARD.**—LEFT ON THE 20TH MARCH, ALFRED, a copper-colored Boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high—talks on the end of his tongue. Had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap and a blanket, with other clothing. Alfred has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston county.

The subscriber's post office is at Raleigh.

CASWELL POWELL.
Wake co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

**Washington City Lime.**

**300 BARRELS IRISH BURNT WASHINGTON CITY LIME,** in large barrels, and in good order, now landing from Schr. Rebecca.

Also, 400 barrels Irish Eastern Lime. For Sale by

NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., July 5, 1853.

**COMMISSION BUSINESS.**—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK,
W. H. HARDEE.
November 1st, 1852. 20—1y.

**NEGROES WANTED.**—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number of young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 15—tf.

**GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.**—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES SLOAN, | Dr. S. G. COFFIN, Jamestown. |
| Dr. J. A. MEBANE, | WILLIAM A. WRIGHT, Wilmington. |
| C. P. MENDENHALL, | Dr. C. WATKINS, Carolina F. College. |
| WM. S. RANKIN, | JOHN I. SHAVER, Salisbury. |
| Rev. C. F. DEEMS, | IOHN H. COOK, Fayetteville. |
| JAMES M. GARRETT, | J. J. BIGGS, Raleigh. |
| JED. H. LINDSAY, | ROBERT E. TROY, Lumberton. |
| W. J. MCCONNELL, Greensborough. | Dr. ROB'T H. SCALES, Lenox Castle. |
| E. F. LILLY, Wadesborough. | PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.* |
| W. P. MOORE, Newbern. | |
| H. H. BURWELL, Henderson. | |
| J. L. BRIDGERS. Tarborough. | |
| W. H. CUMMING, *General Agent.* | |

June 4th, 1853. 58—1y.

**NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY,** *Raleigh*,—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| JOS. G. B. ROULHAC, | of Raleigh, | JOHN COX, Edenton, |
| C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, | | JOSHUA BONNER, Salem, |
| JNO. R. WILLIAMS, | | J. H. POOL, Elizabeth City, |
| JOHN PRIMROSE, | | F. F. FAGAN, Plymouth, |
| H. D. TURNER, | | ALEX'R MITCHELL, Newbern, |
| S. W. WHITING, | | W. N. H. SMITH, Murfreesborough, |
| T. H. SELBY, | | H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, |
| GEO. MCNEIL, Fayetteville, | | JOHN B. BARRETT, Milton, |
| J. G. WRIGHT, Wilmington, | | A. T. SUMMY, Asheville. |
| JAS. E. HOYT, Wilmington, | | |
| JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro', | | |

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

J. G. B. ROULHAC, *President,*
HENRY D. TURNER, *Vice-President,*
S. W. WHITING, *Treasurer,*
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary,*
JOHN H. BRYAN, *Attorney,*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent,*
S. W. WHITING, JNO. R. WILLIAMS, JOHN PRIMROSE, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

**GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.**—This Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an Assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ralph Gorrell, | John M. Logan, |
| Lyndon Swaim, | D. P. Weir, |
| John A. Gilmer, | E. W. Ogburn, |
| D. F. Caldwell, | Robert M. Sloan, |
| Richard Greene, | Robert P. Dick, |
| David McLean, | Henry B. Elliott. |
| Richard Sterling, | |

OFFICERS.

*President*—RALPH GORRELL,
*Vice-President*—LYNDON SWAIM,
*Secretary and Treasurer*—D. P. WEIR,
*Attorney*—JOHN A. GILMER,
*Examining Physician*—EDWIN WATSON, M. D.,
*Consulting Physicians*—D. C. MEBANE, M. D.; J. L. COLE, M. D.; D. P. WEIR, M. D.
*General Agent*—WILLIAM H. CUMMING.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing D. P. WEIR,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*
February 17, 1853. 27—tf.

☞ THE STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.

Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

**CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.

All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.

The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.

All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to WILLIE J. PALMER, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

**NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, *President.*
WM. D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
WM. H. JONES, *Treasurer.*
PERRIN BUSBEE, *Attorney.*
Dr. WM. H. MCKEE, *Examining Physician.*
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
*Secretary.*
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

**BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.**—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**—A PERFECT LUXURY IN SUMMER AND WINTER.—The subscriber has on hand a supply of the best quality of curled hair, and is still manufacturing a superior quality of HAIR MATRESSES. He would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish them with the best articles in his line as cheaply as they can be bought in New-York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article at the subscriber's, and at as low a price; as he is prepared to and will furnish them, at the shortest notice, at prices ranging from $4 to $30.

Also, constantly on hand the much improved Shuck and Cotton Mattresses, at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, &c., manufactured in various styles.

Repairing of Sofas, Easy-Chairs, and renovating old Mattresses, &c., done with neatness and despatch. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

My Ware-Room is on Fayetteville Street, three doors above the Yarbrough House. J. H. HARRISS,
*Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.*

☞ Good Feathers taken at the highest prices in exchange for Mattresses.

Raleigh, March 1st, 1853. 32—

**NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!**—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.

Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by

A. S. SHAFER & CO., CLOTHING BAZZAAR,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

**W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,** HAVE IN STORE, and will take great pleasure in showing to their friends, and the public generally, A STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design, and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks, for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Black Poult DeSoi, " Gros DeRhine, " " DeNap, " " DeZuic, } Silks,
Rich Brocade do.,
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do.,
Marceline, Florence, and Lutestring do.,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid-Colored Bareges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin-Colored Bareges,
Crape Marengos,
Plain and Paris-primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaines,
Barege do.,
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet do.,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambric do.,
Cross-Bared and Striped do.,
Swiss and Book do.,
Nainsook and Mull do.,
Bishop Lawns do.,
Cambric Dimity do.,
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.
Raleigh, March, 1853. 37—

**Novelty Works, West Street, Raleigh, N. C.**

**SILAS BURNS,** PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

"Mr. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 8¾ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE."

June 2, 1852. 59—

**PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.**—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

OUR WHOLESALE ROOMS. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

**HENRY D. TURNER,** BOOKSELLER, PUBLISHER and STATIONER, *No. 1 Fayetteville Street*, publisher of the Supreme Court Reports, has now on hand Full Sets containing both Law and Equity, viz.;

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Term Reports, ..... | Law and Equity, in | 1 | vol. |
| Conference, ..... | " " | 1 | " |
| Haywood's ditto, ..... | " " | 2 | " |
| Battle's Haywood, ..... | " " | 1 | " |
| Taylor's Law Repository, .. | " " | 1 | " |
| Murphy's Reports, ..... | " " | 3 | " |
| Hawk's Reports, ..... | " " | 4 | " |
| Devereux's Law, ..... | | 4 | " |
| " Equity, ..... | | 2 | " |
| Dev. & Battle's Law, ..... | | 3 | " |
| " Equity, ..... | | 2 | " |
| Iredell's Law, ..... | | 13 | " |
| " Equity, ..... | | 7 | " |
| " Digest of the Reports from the commencement, up to the year 1845,.... | | 4 | " |

N. C. Form Book; Swaim's N. C. Justice; Debates in Convention; or, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of North-Carolina, to amend the Constitution of the State, in 1835.

Martin's History of North-Carolina; Jones' History of North-Carolina during the Revolution; Sketch of North-Carolina, by Jones; Farmer's Own Book; or, Agricola.

All of which are offered at very reduced prices.
Raleigh, N. C., July 2, 1853. 66—

**AFTER THE TRADE.**—THE SUBSCRIBERS having fully made up their minds to enter into the Hardware Trade would take this occasion to say that they are constantly receiving and intend keeping a more general assortment than has ever been kept in this town, and at prices lower than the lowest—neither of us are "experienced Carpenters," but experienced dealers, and will sell Carpenters Tools and Hardware generally, lower than any other "live man" and no mistake—all we ask from our friends at home and abroad is a trial, and if we do not prove what we say—QUIT US!

R. Smith's corner, cheap side—opposite E. L. Harding's.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, June 18, 1853. 60—

**HARRIS'S BAKERY,** NORFOLK, VA.—This old and widely-known establishment continues to furnish, of superior quality, and on the most reasonable terms: *Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Soda Crackers, Anti-Dyspepsia Crackers and Wine Biscuit.*

Also, *Molasses Cakes*, suitable for country Stores, neatly put up in barrels and smaller packages.

CHARLES HARRIS.
Norfolk, April 25th, 1853. 46—9m. pd.

**ISAAC PROCTER,** (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor*, Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—

Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853.

**CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.** BY L. WADDELL, A. M.—The second session of the subscriber's School, in Raleigh, will commence on the 5th of July next. The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of a complete Classical and Mathematical Education.

Some half dozen boarders may be accommodated, if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Fees of Latin, Greek and Mathematics ..... | $25 00 |
| French, extra ..... | 10 00 |

One-half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

REFERENCES:

JAMES M. TOWLES, Esq., Raleigh.
WILSON WHITAKER, Esq., Wake County.
FACULTY OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Lexington, Va.
TRUSTEES OF STAUNTON ACADEMY, Staunton, Va.
Rev. DRURY LACY, D. D., Raleigh.
Rev. W. H. MCGUFFEY, D. D., University of Virginia.
Rev. R. H. PHILLIPS, Virginia Female Institute, Staunton.
Rev. MOSES D. HOGE, Richmond, Va.
Hon. S. S. BAXTER, Richmond, Va.
Rev. B. M. SMITH, Staunton, Va.
Judge J. W. BROCKENBROUGH, U. S. Court, Lexington.
Judge L. P. THOMPSON, Staunton.
Hon. A. H. H. STUART, late Secretary of the Interior, Staunton.
Dr. F. T. STRIBLIN, Western Lun. Asylum, Staunton.
Rev. B. H. RICE, D. D., Prince Edward County, Va.
Rev. J. SMYTH, Springfield, N. C.

L. WADDELL.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 24—1y.

**NEW FANCY & CONFECTIONARY STORE** ON MAIN STREET, *between Mr. Pomeroy's and Mr. Porter's sign of the "Big Boot."*—The subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that they have just opened a Store on Main Street. They are determined to give satisfaction to every one that will honor them with a call, and will endeavor by all means to render the establishment a superior one of its kind. Their stock consists of the following articles:

FANCY GOODS, &c.—French Cups and Saucers, Vases, Children's Tea Setts, fine Baskets, Fans, Portemonnaies, Purses, Marbles, Pocket Inkstand, Looking-Glasses of all kinds, Bronze Candlesticks, Soaps, Shaving-Cream, Essences, Hair-Tonics—Side, Tucking, and Dressing Combs, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Hair-Pins, Needles—Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Comb, Cloth and Shoe Brushes—Accordeons, Violins, Flutes, Banjos, Walking-Canes, Whips, Guns and Pistols, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Candies of all descriptions Chocolate, Maccaroni, Bunch and Layer Raisins in whole, quarter and eighth boxes, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Sardines in whole, half, and quarter boxes, Oranges, Lemons, Pickles and Preserves, in three-fourths, quarter, and one-eighth jars, Filberts, Almonds, Peacan, Walnut, Palm, Cocoa and Pea-Nuts, &c.

CIGARS.—The choicest brands of Havannah, Principe, and Regalia Cigars, from $16 to $50 per thousand.

Best lump and twisted Chewing Tobacco, from 25 cents to $1 15 per pound.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment,

F. MAHLER & Co.
Raleigh, March 3, 1853. 48—

**SPECIAL EXPRESS NOTICE.**—PARISEN & KING'S *New York, Virginia, North Carolina Freight, Package and Parcel Express, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown.*—The Proprietors beg leave to inform the Merchants, Bankers and the public generally of Raleigh, that having bought out the interest of Dodge's Virginia and North Carolina Express, and made arrangements with the New York and Virginia Steamship Company for the transportation of their Express to Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, and concluded arrangements with Messrs. H. D. Byrd & L. O'B. Branch, Esq'rs., of the Petersburg and Gaston and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads, they are now prepared to transmit to and from New York, or either of their Agencies, every description of Merchandize, Valuable Packages, Bank Notes, Specie, Notes, Drafts, Bills, &c., with the greatest expedition, and at the most economical rates. We shall spare no trouble or expense, in making this the popular EXPRESS of Virginia and North Carolina; our long experience in the business North and West, and our ample means to conduct the same, we hope, will be a sufficient guarantee to the Merchants, to direct their correspondents to dispatch their goods through PARISEN & KING'S EXPRESS. We also wish it distinctly understood that we are in *direct* opposition to the old monopoly. *Give us a trial.*

W. B. PARISEN, } *Proprietors.*
JAS. H. KING, } ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y.
J. D. GRONER, Norfolk, Va., }
W. D. TOWNES, Petersburg, Va., }
M. V. L. MAULE, Richmond, Va, }
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.

N. B. We would also ask the attention of Merchants at the following places: Chapel Hill, Hillsborough, Greensborough, Fayetteville, Salem, Cheraw, Pittsborough, Ashborough and Salisbury, to facilities offered them for the transmission of *light packages* by our Express from Raleigh; and all orders sent to our Agent, H. D. Turner, Esq., for us, will meet with prompt attention. P. & K.

☞ There is a splendid line of Steamers plying regularly between New York and Philadelphia, daily at 5 o'clock, P. M., and their freight from Philadelphia to New York is very low. The Steamers leaving Philadelphia on Tuesday and Friday connect with Parisen & King's Express for the South from New York Wednesday and Saturday. Merchants ordering their goods, from Philadelphia, to care of Parisen & King's Express, New York, will find this a much quicker way to get their goods, and at one-half of the cost.

Raleigh, March 22, 1853. 28—1y.

**HOUSE-FURNISHING LIST.**—SET NO. 1, FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.—The following list of articles of good quality, which are all requisite in going to Housekeeping, may be had delivered in any part of the City, for thirty dollars, or any part at proportionate rates.

1 Kitchen Shovel, Tongs and Poker, 1 Iron Tea-Kettle, 1 Tinned Iron Pot, 1 Tinned Iron Saucepan, 1 Soap-stone Griddle, 2 Tin Bake-Pans, 1 Tin Dripping Pan, 1 Tin Saucepan, 1 Small Tin Kettle, 1 Pepper and Flour Dredge, 3 Tin Pie Plates, 1 Tin Wash-Basin, 1 Dish Pan, 3 Table and Tea-Spoons, Iron, 1 Chop-Knife and Bowl, 1 Tea and Coffee Canister, 2 Japanned Lamps, 1 Match Safe, 1 Chamber Pail, 2 Smoothing Irons, 2 Large Cedar Wash-Tubs, 1 Wash-Board, 3 Dozen Clothes-Pins, 1 Pint Measure, 1 Set Table Mats, 1 Britannia Coffee Pot, 1 Britannia Tea Pot, 6 Knives and Forks, Stag Handles, 1 Pair Carvers to match, 1 Cork-screw and Tunnel, 1 Large Waiter, 2 Painted Pails, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Gridiron, 1 Fry Pan, 1 Cullender, 1 Coffee Boiler, 1 Tea Pot, 1 Grater, 1 Tin Dipper, 1 Egg Whip, 1 Basting Spoon, 1 Skimmer, 1 Ladle, 1 Meat Fork, 1 Meat Knife, 1 Knife Board, 2 Scrub Brushes, 1 Dust Pan, 1 Dust Brush, 2 Brooms, 1 Coffee Mill, 1 Clothes Horse, 1 Flour Seive, 1 Oil Filler, 1 Knife-Box, 1 Door Mat, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Potato Masher, 1 Flour Pail, 1 Spice Box, 1 Pastry Board, 1 Rolling Pin, 1 Clothes Line.

H. D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, May 19, 1853. 53—

**MRS. WOLTERING** RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

**CHARLES KUESTER,** GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

**WILSON & GRICE,** WHOLESALE DEALERS in GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS and NAVAL STORES, Portsmouth, Va., have in Store and offer for sale the following Groceries:

P. R. and N. O. Sugar, in hhds. and barrels.
N. O. Molasses, in hhds. and tierces.
P. R. and Cuba Molasses, in hhds. and bbls.
Baltimore and Western Shoulders and Sides Bacon.
L. B. Salt—Marshall's factory, filled.

## COL. BENTON'S HISTORY.

*Anno* 1828—*J. Quincy Adams President.—Retiring of Mr. Macon.*

Philosophic in his temperament and wise in his conduct, governed in all his actions by reason and judgment, and deeply imbued with Bible images, this virtuous and patriotic man (whom Mr. Jefferson called "the last of the Romans") had longed fixed the term of his political existence at the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life: "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." He touched that age in 1828, and, true to all his purposes, he was true to his resolve in this, and executed it with the quietude and indifference of an ordinary transaction. He was in the middle of a third Senatorial term, and in the full possession of all his faculties of mind and body; but his time for retirement had come—the time fixed by himself, but fixed upon conviction and for well considered reasons, and inexorable to him as if fixed by fate. To the friends who urged him to remain to the end of his term, and who insisted that his mind was as good as ever, he would answer that it was good enough yet to let him know that he ought to quit office before his mind quit him, and that he did not mean to risk the fate of the Archbishop of Grenada. He resigned his Senatorial honors as he had worn them, meekly, unostentatiously, in a letter of thanks and gratitude to the General Assembly of his State, and gave to repose at home that interval of thought and quietude which every wise man would wish to place between the turmoil of life and the stillness of eternity. He had nine years of this tranquil enjoyment, and died without pain or suffering June 29th, 1837, characteristic in death as in life. It was eight o'clock in the morning when he felt that the supreme hour had come, had himself full-dressed with his habitual neatness, walked in the room and lay upon the bed, by turns conversing kindly with those who were about him, and showing by his conduct that he was ready and waiting, but hurrying nothing. It was the death of Socrates, all but the hemlock, and in that full faith of which the Grecian sage had only a glimmering. He directed his own grave on the point of a sterile ridge, (where nobody would wish to plough,) and covered with a pile of rough flint stone, (which nobody would wish to build with,) deeming this sterility and the uselessness of this rock the best security for that undisturbed repose of the bones which is still desirable to those who are indifferent to monuments.

In almost all strongly-marked characters there is usually some incident or sign in early life which shows that character and reveals to the close observer the type of the future man. So it was with Mr. MACON. His firmness, his patriotism, his self-denial, his devotion to duty and disregard of office and emolument; his modesty, integrity, self-control, and subjection of conduct to the convictions of reason and the dictates of virtue, all so steadily exemplified in a long life, were all shown from the early age of eighteen, in the miniature representation of individual action, and only confirmed in the subsequent public exhibitions of a long, beautiful, and exalted career. He was of that age, and a student at Princeton College, at the time of the Declaration of American Independence. A small volunteer corps was then on the Delaware. He quit his books, joined it, served a term, returned to Princeton, and resumed his studies. In the year 1778 the Southern States had become a battle-field, big with their own fate, and possibly involving the issue of the war. British fleets and armies appeared there, strongly supported by the friends of the British cause; and the conquest of the South was fully counted upon. Help was needed in these States; and Mr. Macon, quitting college, returned to his native county in North Carolina, joined a militia company as a private, and marched to South Carolina, then the theatre of the enemy's operations. He had his share in all the hardships and disasters of that trying time; was at the fall of Fort Moultrie, surrender of Charleston, defeat of Camden, and in the rapid winter retreat across the upper part of North Carolina. He was in the camp on the left bank of the Yadkin when the sudden flooding of that river, in the brief interval between the crossing of the Americans and the coming up of the British, arrested the pursuit of Cornwallis, and enabled Greene to allow some rest to his wearied and exhausted men. In this camp, destitute of every thing and with gloomy prospects ahead, a summons came to Mr. Macon from the Governor of North Carolina requiring him to attend a meeting of the General Assembly, of which he had been elected a member, without his knowledge, by the people of his county. He refused to go; and the incident being talked of through the camp came to the knowledge of the general. Greene was a *man* himself and able to know a *man*. He felt at once that, if this report was true, this young soldier was no common character, and determined to verify the fact. He sent for the young man, inquired of him, heard the truth, and then asked for the reason of this unexpected conduct—this preference for a suffering camp over a comfortable seat in the General Assembly? Mr. Macon answered him, in his quaint and sententious way, that he had seen the *faces* of the British many times, but had never seen their *backs*, and meant to stay in the army till he did. Greene instantly saw the material the young man was made of, and the handle by which he was to be worked. That material was patriotism; that handle a sense of duty; and laying hold of this handle he quickly worked the young soldier into a different conclusion from the one that he had arrived at. He told him he could do more good as as a member of the General Assembly than as a soldier; that in the army he was but one man, and in the General Assembly he might obtain many, with the supplies they needed, by showing the destitution and suffering which he had seen in the camp, and that it was his duty to go. This view of duty and usefulness was decisive. Mr. Macon obeyed the Governor's summons; and by his representations contributed to obtain the supplies which enabled Greene to turn back and face Cornwallis, fight him, cripple him, drive him further back than he had advanced, (for Wilmington is south of Camden,) disable him from remaining in the South, (of which, up to the battle of Guilford, he believed himself to be master,) and sending him to Yorktown, where he was captured, and the war ended.

The philosophy of history has not yet laid hold of the battle of Guilford, its consequences and effects. That battle made the capture at Yorktown. The events are told in every history; their connexion and dependence in none. It broke up the plan of Cornwallis in the South, and changed the plan of Washington in the North. Cornwallis was to subdue the Southern States, and was doing it until Greene turned upon him at Guilford. Washington was occupied with Sir Henry Clinton, then in New York, with 12,000 British troops. He had formed the heroic design to capture Clinton and his army (the French fleet co-operating) in that city, and thereby putting an end to the war. All his preparations were going on for that grand consummation when he got the news of the battle of Guilford, the retreat of Cornwallis to Wilmington, his inability to keep the field in the South, and his return northward through the lower part of Virginia. He saw his advantage—an easier prey—and the same result, if successful. Cornwallis or Clinton, or either of them captured, would put an end to the war. Washington changed his plan, deceived Clinton, moved rapidly upon the weaker general, captured him and his 7,000 men, and ended the war. The battle of Guilford put that capture into Washington's hands, and thus Guilford and Yorktown became connected; and the philosophy of history shows their dependence, and that the lesser event was father to the greater. The State of North Carolina gave General Greene 25,000 acres of Western land for that day's work, now worth a million of dollars; but the day itself has not yet obtained its proper place in American history.

The military life of Mr. Macon finished with his departure from the camp on the Yadkin, and his civil public life commenced on his arrival at the General Assembly, to which he had been summoned—that civil public life in which he was continued above forty years by free elections—Representative in Congress under Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison, and long the Speaker of the House; Senator in Congress under Madison, Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, and often elected President of the Senate, and until voluntarily declining; twice refused to be Post-Master General under Jefferson; never taking any office but that to which he was elected; and resigning his last Senatorial term when it was only half run. But a characteristic trait remains to be told of his military life—one that has neither precedent or imitation, (the example of Washington being out of the line of comparison;) he refused to receive pay or to accept promotion, and served three years as a private through mere devotion to his country. And all the long length of his life was conformable to this patriotic and disinterested beginning; and thus the patriotic principles of the future Senator were all revealed in early life, and in the obscurity of an unknown situation. Conformably to this beginning, he refused to take any thing under the modern acts of Congress for the benefit of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, and voted against them all, saying they had suffered alike, (citizens and military,) and all been rewarded together in the establishment of independence; that the debt to the army had been settled by pay, by pensions to the wounded, by half-pay and land to the officers; that no military claim could be founded on depreciated continental paper money, from which the civil functionaries who performed service, and the farmers who furnished supplies, suffered as much as any. On this principle he voted against the bill for Lafayette, against all the modern revolutionary pensions and land bounty acts, and refused to take any thing under them, (for many were applicable to himself.)

His political principles were deep-rooted, innate, subject to no change and to no machinery of party. He was Democratic in the broad sense of the word, as signifying a capacity in thepeo ple for self-government, and in its party sense as in favor of a plain and economical administration of the Federal Government, and against latitudinarian constructions of the Constitution. He was a party man, not in the hackneyed sense of the word, but only where principle was concerned, and was independent of party in all his social relations, and in all the proceedings which he disapproved. Of this he gave a strong instance in the case of Gen. Hamilton, whom he deemed honorable and patriotic, and utterly refused to be concerned in a movement proposed to affect him personally, though politically opposed to him. He venerated Washington, admired the varied abilities and high qualities of Hamilton, and esteemed and respected the eminent Federal gentlemen of his time. He had affectionate regard for Madison and Monroe; but Mr. Jefferson was to him the full and perfect exemplification of the Republican statesman. His almost fifty years of personal and political friendship and association with Mr. Randolph is historical, and indissolubly connects their names and memories in the recollection of their friends and in history, if it does them justice. He was the early friend of Gen. Jackson, and intimate with him when he was a Senator in Congress under the administration of the elder Mr. Adams, and was able to tell Congress and the world who he was when he began to astonish Europe and America by his victories. He was the kind observer of the conduct of young men, encouraging them by judicious commendation when he saw them making efforts to become useful and respectable, and never noting their faults. He was just in all things, and in that most difficult of all things, judging political opponents, to whom he would do no wrong, not merely in word or act, but in thought. He spoke frequently in Congress, always to the point, and briefly and wisely; and was one of those speakers which Mr. Jefferson described Dr. Franklin to be—a speaker of no pretension and great performance, who spoke more good sense while he was getting up out of his chair and getting back into it than many others did in long discourses; and he suffered no reporter to dress up a speech for him. He was above the pursuit of wealth, but also above dependence and idleness; and, like an old Roman of the elder Cato's time, worked in the fields at the head of his slaves in the intervals of public duty; and did not cease this labor until advancing age rendered him unable to stand the hot sun of the summer—the only season of the year when Senatorial duties left him at liberty to work in his fields. I think it was the summer of 1817 he told me was the last he tried it, and found the sun too hot for him—then sixty years of age, a Senator, and the refuser of all office. How often I think of him when I see at Washington robustious men going through a scene of supplication, tribulation, and degradation to obtain office which the salvation of the soul does not impose upon the vilest sinner! His fields, his flocks, and his herds yielded an ample supply of domestic productions. A small crop of tobacco—three hogsheads when the crop was good, two when bad—purchased the exotics which comfort and necessity required, and which the farm did not produce. He was not rich, but rich enough to dispense hospitality and charity, to receive all guests in his house, from the President to the day laborer—no other title being necessary to enter his house but that of an honest man; rich enough to bring up his family (two daughters) as accomplished ladies, and marry them to accomplished gentlemen—one to William Martin, Esq., the other to William Eaton, Esq., of Roanoke, my early school-fellow and friend for more than half a century; and, above all, he was rich enough to pay as he went, and never to owe a dollar to any man.

He was steadfast in his friendships, and would stake himself for a friend, but would violate no point of public duty to please or oblige him. Of this his relations with Mr. Randolph gave a signal instance. He drew a knife to defend him in the theatre at Philadelphia when menaced by some naval and military officers for words spoken in debate, and deemed offensive to their professions; yet, when Speaker of the House of Representatives, he displaced Mr. Randolph from the head of the Committee of Ways and Means, because the chairman of that committee should be on terms of political friendship with the Administration, which Mr. Randolph had then ceased to be with Mr. Jefferson's. He was above Executive office, even the highest the President could give; but not above the lowest the people could give, taking that of justice of the peace in his county and refusing that of Post-master-General at Washington. He was opposed to nepotism and all quartering of his connexions on the Government; and in the course of his forty-years' service, with the absolute friendship of many Administrations and the perfect respect of all, he never had office or contract for any of his blood. He refused to be a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but took the place of elector on the Van Buren ticket in 1836. He was against paper money and the paper system, and was accustomed to present the strong argument against it in the simple phrase, that this was a hard-money Government, made by hard-money men, who had seen the evils of paper money, and meant to save their posterity from it. He was opposed to securityships, and held that no man ought to be entangled in the affairs of another, and that the interested parties alone—those who expected to find their profit in the transaction—should bear the bad consequences, as well as enjoy the good ones, of their own dealings. He never called any one "friend" without being so; and never expressed faith in the honor and integrity of a man without acting up to the declaration when the occasion required it. Thus, in constituting his friend Weldon N. Edwards, Esq. his testamentary and sole executor, with large discretionary powers, he left all to his honor, and forbid him to account to any court or power for the manner in which he should execute that trust. This prohibition was so characteristic and so honorable to both parties, and has been so well justified by the event, that I give it in his own words, as copied from his will, to wit:

"I subjoin the following, in my own handwriting, as a codicil to this my last will and testament, and direct that it be a part thereof—that is to say, having full faith in the honor and integrity of my executor above named, he shall not be held to account to any court or power whatever for the discharge of the trust confided by me to him in and by the foregoing will."

And the event has proved that his judgment, as always, committed no mistake when it bestowed that confidence. He had his peculiarities—idiosyncracies, if any one pleases—but they were born with him, suited to him, becoming in him, constituting a part of his character, and necessary to its completeness. He never subscribed to charities, but gave, and freely, according to his means—the left hand not knowing what the right hand did. He never subscribed for new books, giving as a reason to the soliciting agent that nobody purshased his tobacco until it was inspected, and he could buy no book until he had examined it. He would not attend the Congress Presidential Caucus of 1824, although it was sure to nominate his own choice, (Mr. Crawford;) and, when a reason was wanted, gave it in the brief answer that he attended one once and they cheated him, and he had said that he would never attend another. He always wore the same dress—that is to say, a suit of the same material, cut, and color, superfine navy blue—the whole suit from the same piece, and in the fashion of the time of the Revolution, and always replaced by a new one before it showed age. He was neat in his person, always wore fine linen, a fine cambric stock, a fine fur hat with a brim to it, fair top-boots—the boot outside of the pantaloon, on the principle that leather was stronger than cloth. He would wear no man's honors, and when complimented on the report on the Panama mission, which, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, he had presented to the Senate, he would answer, "Yes; it is a good report; Tazewell wrote it." Left to himself, he was ready to take the last place and the lowest seat anywhere: but in his Representative capacity he would suffer no derogation of a constitutional or of a popular right. Thus, when Speaker of the House, and a place behind the President's Secretaries had been assigned him in some ceremony, he disregarded the programme, and, as the elect of the elect of all the people, took his place next after those whom the national vote had elected. And in 1803, on the question to change the form of voting for President and Vice President, and the vote wanting one of the constitutional number of two-thirds, he resisted the rule of the House which restricted the Speaker's vote to a tie, or to a vote which would make a tie, claimed his constitutional right to vote as a member, obtained it, gave the vote, made the two-thirds, and carried the amendment. And, what may well be deemed idiosyncratic in these days, he was punctual in the performance of all his minor duties to the Senate, attending its sittings to the moment, atttending all the committees to which he was appointed, attending all the funerals of the members and officers of the Houses, always in time at every place where duty required him, and refusing double mileage for one travelling, when elected from the House of Representatives to the Senate, or summoned to an extra session. He was an habitual reader and student of the Bible, a pious and religious man, and of the "*Baptist persuasion*," as he was accustomed to express it.

I have a pleasure in recalling the recollections of this wise, just, and good man, and in writing them down, not without profit, I hope, to rising generations, and at least as extending the knowledge of the kind of men to whom we are indebted for our independence and for the form of Government which they established for us. Mr. Macon was the real Cincinnatus of America, the pride and ornament of my native State, my hereditary friend through four generations, my mentor in the first seven of my Senatorial and the last seven of his Senatorial life; and a feeling of gratitude and of filial affection mingles itself with this discharge of historical duty to his memory.

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For the Standard.

Mr. HOLDEN: Your correspondent "W. W." has not given the entire record of the action of the House of Commons of the last Legislature in regard to the public lands; and you are mistaken as to the votes given by certain Democrats on Gen. Leach's Resolutions. In as few words as possible I propose to put this matter right.

Gen. Leach's Resolutions, as first offered, proposed a distribution of the public lands only. Gen. Saunders proposed to amend Gen. Leach's Resolution as follows—his Resolution, as first offered, being modified by himself:

"*Resolved*, That the policy of granting the public lands to actual settlers, and of making large appropriations of the same to works of internal improvement within particular States, is unjust, unequal and impolitic; and *if* persevered in by Congress renders it the duty of the Representatives of the other States to claim a fair and equal distribution of the public domain, or for a distribution and deposit in the States of the proceeds thereof, to be disposed of in such manner as the respective Legislatures may direct."

Mr. Bynum proposed to amend Gen. S.' Resolution as follows:

"That we are opposed to the policy of granting the public lands to actual settlers, and of making large appropriations of the same to works of internal improvement within particular States, as unjust, unequal and impolitic; and our Representatives in Congress are hereby instructed to endeavor to prevent such policy, but *if* such policy should continue, contrary to our wishes and their exertions, *then* and in that case they are further instructed to make application for an appropriation of a fair and equal portion of said lands to the State of North Carolina, and which, when so appropriated, shall be applied as the Legislature may direct."

It will be seen that both Gen. Saunders' and Mr. Bynum's agree in condemning the past policy as *unjust* and unequal—that Mr. B. *instructs* our Representatives, if this policy shall "continue," that *then* they are to go for a fair and equitable portion; that Gen. Saunder's Resolution affirmed it to be the "duty" of our Representatives, if the past policy should be "persevered in" to go for "a fair and equal distribution"—or for a deposit among the States of the proceeds. For Mr. Bynum's amendment the vote was 88 yeas and 68 nays—the 37 Democrats, as given by your correspondent "W. W." and Dr. Blow, of Pitt, voting for it—ten Democrats, who preferred Gen. Saunder's amendment, voting against it. The question then came up on Gen. Saunders amendment, when a division of the question on striking out Gen. Leach's Resolution and inserting Gen. Saunder's was called for, and the vote was 48 yeas, 63 nays—the nays being all Democrats. Then came the vote on Gen. Leach's Resolutions, which had been amended on motion of Mr. Smith, of Halifax, by inserting after public lands, "or the proceeds thereof"—when Gen. S. called for a division of the question, first on the distribution of the lands, and second on their proceeds. On the first question 76 yeas, 32 nays—of the yeas 20 or 22 were Democrats. So much for the Resolutions and the votes.

The Democrats who voted for Gen. Saunder's Resolution were not for distribution *per se*, but if the past policy of Congress should still prevail, *then* they were for distribution. The 22 who voted for Gen. Leach's Resolution agreed in this opinion, and as they believed the past policy would be continued, they voted for the land distribution. You now have a full record of the votes and the points. With your dispute with Mr. Venable I have nothing to do.

A DEMOCRAT OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE.

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For the Standard.

### WHO IS THE STRONGER?

I notice, Mr. Editor, that one of your correspondents has expressed the hope to hear from different parts of this Congressional District, relative to the strength of Messrs. Venable and Lewis. His suggestions, if acted on in a spirit of fairness and candor, may be productive of some concentration of action, by which this largely Democratic District may be represented by a Democrat in Congress. Since the appearance of Mr. Rogers as a candidate, I have visited several places in this county, and have had an opportunity of forming an opinion as to the strength of the candidates. I do not hesitate to express the belief that Mr. Venable will get the almost unanimous vote of the Democrats of Granville, and that his vote in the county will be as much as the two other candidates combined. I deem it fair and proper to make this statement so as to enable Democrats to compare with statements from other parts of the District, and make up their minds concerning the relative strength of the candidates in the field.

X. Y. Z.

Granville, July 25th, 1853.

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Whenever an individual advocates principles that do not belong to the creed of the party to which he professes to be attached, but to the party to which he professes to be opposed, we think it is no longer the duty of his party to support him. There are men in this State, and some too, seeking office, who call themselves Democrats, and take ground against their own party, and in favor of the Whigs, upon the subject of the Public Lands. If such be Democrats at all, they are not good Democrats and ought not to be sustained by the Democratic party. Democrats of North Carolina unite and rally, and cast your votes only for the faithful. Your party and your principles require you to do this.

The Democratic party in North Carolina are in the ascendant. Let it not be distracted and divided by dissensions among ourselves. Such as will not sustain the principles of the party, let us cast them off as unworthy of our confidence and support. And let us prove true to such as are the firm advocates of Democratic principles. By this means Democratic principles will continue to triumph in North Carolina. *Halifax Republican.*

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MOBILE, Ala., July 25. The New Orleans Picayune, received here, contans Santa Fe dates to the 11th of July, which fully confirms the withdrawal of Gen. Trias and his troops from the Messilla Valley, by order of the Mexican Minister of War.

A meeting of citizens was held at Santa Fe for the purpose of considering the unjust intentions of the Goverment of the United States in locating the Indians of California within the bounds of New Mexico. A strong protest and a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be forwarded to the President of the United States.


# The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1853.


### DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

1st *District*—**H. M. SHAW**, of Currituck County,
2d " **THOMAS RUFFIN**, of Wayne County,
3d " **WILLIAM S. ASHE**, of New-Hanover,
4th " **A. M. LEWIS**, of Franklin County,
6th " **GEORGE D. BOYD**, of Rockingham,
7th " **BURTON CRAIGE**, of Rowan County.

### OUR NEW DRESS.

We present the Standard to-day to its numerous readers, in a new dress, which all must admit to be neat and comely. The paper has also been enlarged, and owing to this and the reduced size of our type, it contains at least one-fourth more matter than heretofore. This was due to the liberal encouragement with which we have been favored; and it is an evidence, to say the least, of the prosperity of the establishment—the result, in a great degree, of the rapidly increasing enterprise and wealth of the community. Our business has never been as good as it is now, and the prospect is that it will continue to grow and expand.

More than ten years have elapsed since we took charge of this journal. We came to this seat with but little experience as to men or politics, and at a period when Federalism controlled all the councils of North Carolina. We planted out "Standard" upon *principle*, and friends with strong arms and stout hearts at once gathered round us; and from that period to the present we have been sustained in a manner which has excited our liveliest gratitude. Our inexperience has been either overlooked or pardoned; our mistakes have not been remembered against us, but our friends have looked at the bright side for us and with us, and sympathized with the hopeful tone which we have sought to infuse into these columns; and thus it is we can survey the past with a pleasant spirit, and draw thence fresh inspiration for the labors and struggles of the future.

It has been our aim to render the Standard a vehicle for sound political information, and at the same time to devote it, to a considerable extent, to statistics of various kinds, to facts in the sciences and arts, and to literature and general reading. Nor have we been unmindful, we trust, of the interests of the State. We have labored, to the extent of our humble ability, for all judicious and practicable schemes of internal improvement—for the development of our vast mineral resources, and for COMMON SCHOOLS, which we regard as most important of all. We shall seek for no new or strange paths, but shall go forward, as heretofore, the advocate of whatever has been tested and found to be beneficial, but at the same time ready and anxious to unite in the support of any agency or any means which may afford reasonable promise of amendment or improvement. We shall neither cling stubbornly to the dead past, nor rush heedlessly into the schemes or experiments of the present time. Every thing about us indicates progress; but progress, to be useful, or safe, or at all desirable, should be based on reason and adapted to the nature of things.

We sincerely believe that the prosperity of the country, and the perpetuity of the blessings of the Union and of good government, depend upon the ascendency of Democratic principles; and we shall, therefore, not only adhere to these principles, but omit no suitable occasion for commending them to the acceptance and support of the people generally. We shall continue to give to the administration of Gen. Pierce a cordial and unwavering support; and we shall labor, here at home, to ensure a Democratic successor to our present excellent and patriotic Governor. It may appear to be almost useless on our part to renew pledges like these, as our position and course are well understood; but we do so that all our friends may know that we justly appreciate the existing condition of things, and may be assured also that we shall be "ready for duty" when the bugle sounds.

We have had occasion, during the past ten years, to use severe language in relation to the movements and conduct of political opponents; and we frankly confess it is more than probable we shall be called upon to do so again. As an organ of the people it is our duty to defend principle and maintain truth; and we must do so fearlessly, without regard to men. But we bear no malice towards any one; and we trust we shall never sink so low as to assail a political opponent to gratify what we are incapable of nursing—a spirit of revenge.

And now, with a light heart and free, we enter upon the duties that lie before us. We tender our thanks to those friends who have stood by us and cheered us, in our arduous labors, with words of encouragement and hope; and we can at least promise them that, in the future as in the past, we shall endeavor to be faithful to principle, to duty, and truth.

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### TO ADVERTISERS.

Persons who may wish to advertise will find the Standard a valuable medium for the purpose. Our paper goes to all the towns and counties in the State, and is read by all classes and professions in life.

The Standard is, we believe, the only paper in the State which contains no *patent medicine* advertisements. We have uniformly declined, for some time past, to insert such advertisements at less than our regular rates; and there are some of them which should not, for any consideration, have a place in our columns.

It is useless to enlarge upon the benefits of advertising. They are known to all business men.

We refer to our terms on the first page.

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☞ The materials for our new dress were obtained from the Foundry of Mr. John T. White, New York. Our order was filled with promptness, and to our satisfaction in every respect. Our brethren of the craft will observe that our burgeois and minion have a strong bold face, and are of a character to wear well. The body of the type is full and good. They will also see that we have adopted the thick column rule, which leaves a proper space between the rule and matter.

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☞ We warn the Democrats of the District against the unfounded charges in circulation against Mr. Lewis. Be on your guard also, brother Democrats, against reports put out obviously for effect. Stand firm, and be at the polls early in the day, and *work*, and victory is yours!

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WHIG TACTICS. The Whig leaders of this District are well aware that Mr. Lewis is the strongest man, and hence their effort to produce the impression that Mr. Venable is. They wish to ensure, if at all possible, an equal division of the Democratic vote, so as to give Mr. Rogers a chance to slip in.

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☞ Remember that Lewis is the STRONGEST MAN—that the contest is between him and Mr. Rogers—that Mr. Venable CANNOT BE ELECTED, and that every vote for him will be thrown away.

### "DICTATION" AGAIN.

It is a favorite resort with certain persons to cry out "*dictation*" whenever their peculiar notions are exposed or assailed. They forget, or do not know, that dictation, if attempted by any one, at this time of day, would meet a deserved rebuke at the hands of the people. Certainly *we* have attempted nothing of the sort, nor do we ever expect to; and those who allege that we have, have either misstated the facts or misunderstood the language we have used.

What is it, then, that we have done? *We have stood by principle and labored to uphold organization without regard to men;* our "offence hath this extent—no more." We might—if we thought it would be of any present or future service—express our regret for not having spoken out at an earlier period in opposition to the positions assumed and the course pursued by Mr. Venable; we were silent because we desired, if at all possible, to preserve harmony, and because we hoped some settlement of conflicting aspirations would be effected. But when we saw an issue presented between a Whig and Mr. Lewis and Mr. Venable, with the latter against his party on two important questions as well as on organization; when we foresaw that, without a concentration of Democratic strength the Whig would be elected, and when we foresaw also that the masses of the party could not unite on one who so widely differed from them as Mr. V., but could and would do so on Mr. Lewis, who agreed with them, we should have been untrue to the responsibilities of our place and to the expectations of our readers if we had held our peace.

Mr. Venable, we learn, discourses in his peculiar way about "cliques," and boasts that the Standard shall go down. We know of no Democratic clique here or elsewhere. It does not become us to refer to our services or sacrifices in the cause; but we may state, in self-defence, that we *lose* more money per annum for the advancement of Democratic principles than Mr. Venable has expended for the same object during the last ten years. The Standard will not go down until we desert principle and prove untrue to the masses of the people; and that will be when the sun rises in the west. Several of Mr. Venable's friends in Granville and Franklin have, it is true, directed a discontinuance of their subscriptions on account of the course we have deemed it our duty to pursue; but their places, we are gratified to state, have been more than supplied by subscriptions from other quarters. We allude to this to show how vain it is to attempt to control a free press. We have no unkind feelings towards those who have discontinued—they had a right to do so, and we do not complain; but we do think Mr. Venable's course in this matter, and that of his friends, looks more like an attempt to dictate than any thing which has been uttered in these columns.

Again: Mr. Venable took ground during the last Congress against his party on the land and Cuba questions, and is endeavoring to bring the party to an abandonment of their principles on these questions and to an agreement with himself. *What is that but dictation?* He well knew that in voting for Bennett's land bill, and in speaking against Cuba in January last, *he was making up an issue against his party and against Gen. Pierce.* What was that but dictation?

Again: Mr. Venable found himself, at the close of the last Congress, in a new District; and instead of awaiting the action of his party, he at once declared himself a candidate and spoke in contemptuous terms of Conventions and of Democratic organization. In addition to this, he exerted himself in every way to prevent a Convention of the party, he and his friends constantly maintaining that no Whig would take the field, and that there was, therefore, no necessity for a Convention. *What was that but dictation?*

No, fellow-Democrats, as we stated in our last *Mr. Venable is the dictator*, and not the Editor of this paper. Will you submit to his commands? Will you endorse him? Can you return such a man to Congress as your servant? If you do, depend upon it *you will rue it.* We can have no interest in this matter but to advance Democratic principles, and to guard against dissension and bitterness in the campaign of 1854.

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### A QUESTION ANSWERED.

A Correspondent asks us the following question: "How do the Democrats of your District relish the "Proclamation" of Mr. Benj. Cook, of Washington City? Who is Mr. Cook?"

We inform our friend that Mr. Cook is or was Clerk of Granville Superior Court, and has for some year or two been in Washington City, acting as Clerk in some capacity or other; and it is said Mr. Venable procured him his post. As to how our Democratic brethren relish his "Proclamation," we know not—only they think he was rather too active in his efforts to prevent a Convention and to get Mr. Venable out for Congress. Such imprudent friends do Mr. V. no real or lasting service, though if they had the influence they would surely disorganize and overreach the Democratic party. Mr. Cook's feelings are no doubt very strong, but he should remember that others are not, nor likely to be under similar obligations to Mr. Venable.

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☞ Mr. Venable talks about our "log-cabinism" in 1840. Where was the gentleman when Gen. Jackson declared that the Union "must and shall be preserved"? Was he not against him? Where was he when the Democrats of the country came out against the "pet Banks" and for the Sub-Treasury? Was not Mr. Venable opposed to the latter? No "*quibbling*," Mr. Venable, but a frank confession that the present is not the first time you have taken position against the Democratic party.

This slang about our "log-cabinism" is of Whig manufacture, and Mr. Venable is welcome to the use of it. We can smile at all such stuff as that. It only serves to show the desperation to which Mr. Venable has been driven by his own disorganizing and selfish conduct.

Mr. Venable, we understand, says there is an odor of turpentine upon our garments, which we caught in the log-cabin days of 1840. Pretty good—but the gentleman has got to a lower *pitch* than that—he is actually *pine*-ing away into the depths of political defeat and obscurity. We sympathize with him, and regret that he is not more *talkative* than he really is.

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☞ If Mr. Venable had labored as strenuosly *for* a Convention in this District as he has *against* it, we should have had one long since, and should thus have avoided the present unpleasant difficulty. But he attempted to *dictate* to the District, and we see the result.

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☞ We learn that in the discussion at Rolesville on Wednesday last, Mr. Lewis got the advantage of Mr. Venable out and out. *His triumph was complete.* That sterling Democratic stronghold will roll up a commanding majority for Lewis.

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☞ The proceedings of the late meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, have been received, and shall appear in our next.

### LEWIS THE STRONGEST MAN.

Democrats of the Fourth District, we come for... to make one more appeal to you in behalf of Lewis and [illegible] Democratic principles; and to assure you that the only hope of defeating the Whig candidate is to rally on Lewis on Thursday next. We have reason to believe, from information received from various Counties in the District, that Lewis is *now* a stronger man in the Democratic confidence than Mr. Venable; and we make sure, from the position he occupies, that he is constantly gaining.

We hear, from Johnston, that Mr. Lewis will sweep nine-tenths of the Democratic vote. We know of no Democrat in that County who is actively engaged for Mr. Venable; and we are assured, by those well acquainted with public sentiment there, that the friends of Mr. Lewis are earnestly and constantly at work, and that he must receive almost the entire Democratic vote.

The same holds good, with slight exceptions, as to Nash. A friend informs us that the calculation is that Lewis will lead Venable in Nash by at least four hundred votes. Nine cheers for old Nash!

Franklin, we understand, will throw an overwhelming majority for her favorite son. We learn that there are precincts in that County at which it is expected Lewis will get the entire vote.

We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that Wake County will give Mr. Lewis a decided majority over Mr. Venable. Her Democracy have never yet wavered in the cause of principle, and we feel confident they will not be found wanting in this hour of trial.

Our information from Orange is not full, but we entertain no doubt that Mr. Lewis is gaining there also. It cannot be possible that the Democrats of Orange will vote to endorse Bennett's land bill—to endorse a disorganizer in the person of Mr. Venable or will vote against Cuba and to embarrass the administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

We learn from Warren that much excitement prevails in that County. This was one of Mr. Venable's strongholds; but we are well assured, by those who know, that Mr. Lewis is gaining among the Democrats of that County. So also as to Granville.

We, therefore, call upon the friends of Mr. Lewis and of organization to WORK and STAND FIRM. Listen to no boasting declarations of the partizans of Venable—maintain your equanimity, and *put forth all your efforts* on the day of the election. The ☞ *strongest man is Lewis, who stands on the Democratic platform*; and we can elect him, and thus defeat disorganization and the Whig candidate by the same blow. To the rescue, then, Republicans of the Fourth District! The stake is a most important one, and the issue involves not only present advantage but harmony and success in the campaign of 1854.

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### THE VOICE OF THE PRESS.

We are gratified to know, whatever may be the feeling in portions of this District, that the entire press of the State, with the exception of the Free Press, Wilmington, concurs with us in our course in relation to the Public Lands, Cuba, and Mr. Venable. The last Halifax Republican says:

HON. A. W. VENABLE. This old Democratic "War-horse," has "flew the track" on the Public Lands; and we would advise the Democracy of the District to withdraw him from the "turf." We regret that Mr. Venable occupies the position he does, upon the subject of the Public Lands; because it throws him in opposition to the party to which he professes to belong.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received the Raleigh Standard, and are much gratified to see that Mr. Holden, its able and fearless Editor, has come out against Mr. Venable and in favor of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Lewis sustains all the principles of his party, and should receive their united support."

The Goldsborough Republican and Patriot says:

"THE GIRAFFE. We regret to see that the *Giraffe*, a professedly neutral paper, has stepped aside from its obligations to the public, and become a disorganizer, by openly and presumptuously espousing the cause of A. W. Venable. Mr. Venable occupies the Whig ground on the distribution question in the 4th District, in opposition to the well known and long cherished principles of the Democratic party, and especially in opposition to the avowed policy of the present Administration. We think if the *Giraffe* had been governed by the dictates of duty it would have left this question where it legitimately belongs—in the hands of the political papers of the District. It has seen proper to do otherwise, and to entangle itself in political questions, boldly espousing the side of disorder and disorganization. We regret it; but since it is so, we hope such of our good old line, orderly Democrats, as are patronizing that journal, will teach it that pledges made to the public cannot be violated with impunity—that it must sustain its *neutrality* or lose its patronage. Nuf sed."

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### STILL AFTER THE "PROVENDER."

We observe that that harmless and contemptible concern, the "Live Giraffe," is out in full blast for the disorganizer, Venable. And has it come to this? Is the "Giraffe" the only paper in the State which advocates his re-election? "Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen!"

The Editor of the "Giraffe" denies that he is influenced in his course by the promise of office by Mr. Venable. We can point to a gentleman in this City, who heard him say, but a few weeks since, *that if Mr. Venable disappointed or deceived him* in his expectations in this respect, *he would publish him for it in his paper.*

The "Giraffe" makes a great noise over the charge that Mr. Lewis was once a Whig. We are authorized to state that the Editor of the "Giraffe" voted last summer for Sion H. Rogers for the Assembly. Our informant says, "he told me that he voted for him against such men as Wilder, Allen, and Saunders." And yet he lectures a sound Democrat, and puts on airs as a *Democratic* Editor!

Wonder who wrote those Editorials for the last "Giraffe"?

The Editor appeals to the friends of Mr. Venable to come up to his aid. The "animal" is sick. We trust every Democratic patron of [illegible] will discontinue.

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### NOT QUITE "OVER"!

It is well known that, before Mr. Rogers took the field, it was the intention of a large portion of the Whigs of this District to vote for Mr. Venable. Many of them, to use their own language, considered him a "good enough Whig" for them as against Mr. Lewis; and we learn from the Hillsborough Recorder that in the discussion at Cedar Grove, Mr. Rogers himself admitted that "Mr. Venable was advocating Whig principles," and he told him "*if he would come fully over, and declare himself a Whig, he would go home and assist to elect him.*"

What will Democrats, who are not influenced by prejudice, say to that?

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☞ We are gratified to learn that Mr. Alexander W. Lawrence, of this City, who graduated at the late Commencement of our University, has been appointed by Mr. Secretary Dobbin to a place in the National Observatory at Washington. The salary is $1,[illegible] per annum.

☞ [illegible] M. Daniel, Esq., Editor of the Richmond [illegible]mmar, has been appointed by the President [illegible] Affaires to Sardinia. We record this appointm[illegible]h pleasure, though we shall miss Mr. Daniel's rich and ra[illegible] Editorials.

### REMEMBER, BEFORE YOU VOTE.

That Mr. Venable does not consider the acquisition of Cuba desirable under any circumstances, and that in this he is opposed to General Pierce, to the New Hampshire Democracy, and to nine-tenths of the Democracy of the country.

That Mr. Venable voted for Bennett's land bill, which was unjust in itself, and in opposition to both the Baltimore and State Resolutions.

That Mr. Venable speaks contemptuously of Conventions, and utterly refuses to agree to plans proposed by Mr. Lewis to settle the existing difficulty.

That Mr. Venable told a Johnston Whig that he did not expect to be elected, but was determined to beat Lewis, and that he knew Rogers would be elected; that Mr. Venable, though he knows our columns are open to him, *does not deny this statement over his own name*, but gets Mr. Burch to do it for him.

That Mr. Venable told R. F. Morris, a Whig, that he was with the Whigs on two important questions, while Mr. Lewis was against them in every thing; and that if the Whigs were sincere they were bound to vote for him.

That Mr. Venable pronounced Gen. Jackson a "*quibbler*," at Gardner's, and refused to withdraw the expression or even qualify it.

That every vote for Mr. Venable is a vote against Craige, and Ruffin, and Ashe, and Shaw, and Boyd —against the opinions of Gen. Jackson on the land question, and in opposition to the platforms both State and national.

That no one Democrat has a right to come forward and tell the party that it shall change its position on any question; that positions once laid down, must be adhered to, until the party in Convention assembled, shall declare to the contrary; and that Mr. Venable, in thus assuming to dictate to his party, has displayed an arrogance and vanity which ought to be rebuked.

That Mr. Venable, if elected, will in all probability cleave to his errors and repeat them. To elect him is, therefore, to arm him for larger and more lasting mischief.

Remember these things before you vote; and bear in mind also, that Mr. Lewis is sound upon all the issues, and that the contest is between him and Mr. Rogers. Every vote for Mr. Venable will be a vote thrown away, for the plain reason that he cannot be elected; and every vote for Mr. Lewis will be a vote against Mr. Rogers and also a vote to endorse Democratic principles, organization, and the administration of Gen. Pierce.

### NATHANIEL MACON.

We publish to-day a chapter from Col. Benton's forthcoming History, in which he has sketched, in a masterly and most interesting manner, the character of NATHANIEL MACON, of North Carolina. As the National Intelligencer truly remarks, "Mr. Macon was a very remarkable man, and he was a type of the simplicity, honesty and virtue of the Republican State of which he was a native." We fear we shall never look upon his like again.

Col. Benton's History is looked for with much interest. It will no doubt be one of the most readable books of the day.

We copy from the Intelligencer the following notice of the chapter on Mr. Macon referred to:

"THE LAST OF THE ROMANS." Our readers are indebted to-day to the New York Post for another chapter from Col. Benton's forthcoming History. This chapter comprises a sketch of the life and character of Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, a man who filled a large and important space in the public councils from a very early period in our Government down to a comparatively recent one. Mr. Macon was a very remarkable man, and he was a type of the simplicity, honesty, and virtue of the Republican State of which he was a native. Scarcely ever did any one of our earlier legislative statesmen exert so decided an influence in shaping the course of the Government in its foreign relations as he; and during the critical and important years preceding the war of 1812, and through all the trying exigencies in which this country was placed by the wars of Europe, his opinions, ever frankly expressed, were always looked for in England with peculiar solicitude, as affording a reliable clue to the policy and intentions of Congress. Mr. Macon was a model republican, and his character is eminently valuable in a republican State, as an example for all who would serve their country honorably, and give dignity, purity, and perpetuity to our republican institutions. Col. Benton has drawn this portrait admirably, for his heart was in it; and every reader will be struck with the simplicity, clearness, force, and beauty of the delineation. We have read nothing for a long time with more pleasure or deeper interest; and as we know of hardly any thing in American biography so worthy of the study of American youth, we could wish to see it inserted in every school book in the country."

☞ Gov. Swain was in Asheville last week, and addressed the people on the subject of internal improvements. The Spectator says: "The Governor dwelt in glowing terms upon what internal improvements had done, and were destined to do for the State. He believed that the Central Road would be extended from East to West—that it would be done by North Carolina capital and North Carolina men."

FARMER'S JOURNAL. Dr. J. F. Tompkins, the Editor of this useful work, is now travelling the State and delivering addresses on the subject of agricultural improvement. He will visit the Counties of Rowan, Iredell, Catawba, Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, Buncombe, and Henderson during the month of August. The Journal will hereafter be published in this City, for the Editor, by W. D. Cooke, Esq.

THE REPORTED ORDINATION OF REV. DR. IVES. The Boston Pilot, a Catholic print, states the following reasons which will prevent Bishop Ives from receiving ordination as a Priest of the Catholic Church. It says:

"He cannot be ordained priest without the consent of his wife. To make her consent worth anything she must be a Catholic. Even then, it will be worth nothing, unless she retire voluntarily to a convent. Even so, there will be some difficulty in obtaining permission for him to be a priest."

### FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Northern Light has arrived with $389,000 in gold, and 500 passengers. The steamer Oregon is on the way with $1,650,000 in gold.

Shasta City has been entirely destroyed by fire. Loss $500,000.

The Democratic State Convention had nominated Gov. Bigler for re-election.

The news from Oregon, by way of California, is that Gen. Lane had been re-elected delegate to Congress from that Territory.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT. The Governor and Legislature of Massachusetts have unanimously given one day's pay, amounting to nearly $500, towards the completion of the Washington Monument.

SINGULAR EDITORIAL ACHIEVEMENT. On Monday, last, the Leander-like achievement of swimming the Niagara and again re-crossing, a short distance below the cataract, was performed by J. V. Thomas, Esq., the late editor of the Brooklyn Daily Advertiser.

Resolve to be tranquil, even, methodical, prudent, and industrious. Resolve, and you can accomplish.

### THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Venable, we hear, labors in his speeches to produce the impression that Judge Douglas is in favor of a division of the public lands. The following from the Wilmington Journal will put the matter at rest. Judge Douglas, it will be seen by the extract from his speech of 22d January, 1852, is decidedly opposed to a distribution of the public lands, "either by a partial or general system." The Journal says:

"BE NOT DECEIVED. That the question of a distribution of the public lands, or of their proceeds, has been a mooted point between the two great parties of the country, we are ready to admit, and even go farther, and also to admit, that the distribution policy has numbered among its advocates some of the ablest and most distinguished men which the country has produced—*of the Whig party*. But spite of all the attempts that have been made by the newly awakened champions of distribution among those who formerly acted with Democratic party, it is a flat impossibility to show any respectable Democratic authority in favor of distribution. We use the word *respectable* purely in a party sense as implying distinguished ability, or extensive recognized party influence. It is a flat impossibility from the fact that no such authorities exist in its favor—they are all the other way, and all those which have been quoted in its favor, have a direct tendency to make against it when fairly and *fully* given. Let us take, for instance, Mr. Douglas, who is quoted as expressing himself in favor of distribution, because he expressed himself in favor of a grant of land for the construction of a canal round the Falls of Sault St. Marie, claimed as necessary in a military point of view for the defence of the country, and as tending to enhance the remaining property of the United States to more than the value of the lands given. The position of Mr. Douglas is fully given in all its bearings in the following rather lengthy extract from his speech on the Iowa Land Bill, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the 22d January, 1852.—*Cong. Globe, p.* 350:

"With regard to the bill granting lands to the State of Illinois at the last session, I have also a word to say. That bill involved the same principle as the one now under consideration. Hence it was perfectly fair to refer to that bill in illustration of this. But I deny that what has been said in regard to donations, special favors, and partial distribution of the lands to the new States, has the slightest foundation in the bill before us, or the act of the last session, granting lands to Illinois. Sir, it is not a question of the distribution of the public lands among the States; it is not a question of donation. *If it were either, I should be opposed to it. I am opposed to the distribution of the public lands, either by a partial system or a general system. I am opposed to aiding a State by giving lands as a donation.* The friends of this bill do not rest it upon any such grounds. We ask the opponents of the bill to meet us in argument upon the grounds which we assume, to answer our arguments in favor of it, and not to answer imaginary objections of their own. The ground upon which we place it is this: The Government of the United States is a great land owner; she has vast bodies of land which she has had in market for thirty or forty years; and experience proves that she cannot sell them. Shall she keep them thirty or forty years longer, and then not be able to sell them? What advantage will they be to the Government while they are thus held? The difficulty in the way of the sale does not arise from the fact that the lands are not fertile and susceptible of cultivation, but that they are distant from market, and in many cases destitute of timber. No matter how fertile and productive they may be, still they are valueless, unless the produce will bear the expense of the transportation to market. It is on account of the distance from market and absence of timber you cannot sell the lands, and cannot have them brought under cultivation.

The question, then, is, "What are you to do to remedy the evil and enable you to sell your lands and get the money for them into the Treasury, and also to bring the country into a state of civilization?" Let me ask each Senator what he would do if the case were his own? What would you do if you were the land-owners yourselves? Suppose you owned three hundred miles square of land which you could not sell, and that you found, as is often the case, that the more land you owned, the poorer you were in consequence of the payment of taxes on these lands; and suppose that I would say to you, "Give me alternate sections of six miles through those lands, on condition that I will make a railroad through them, and enable you to sell the remaining lands for double the price which experience had proven you could not get for the whole;" would you not gladly adopt the proposition, as being a good arrangement for your personal interests? Would not the half of the lands thus remaining to you be worth more after the road was made than the whole would be before it was constructed? That is the simple question; and viewing it as such, I am satisfied that there is not a single Senator on this floor who would not gladly make the arrangement if he were the individual land-owner. And if this would be a good arrangement for any Senator here, why would it not be a good policy for the country, and for the government of the United States, to adopt as land-owners? Mr. President, we insist that these grants in aid of the construction of railroads, enhance the value of the land fund. Instead of diminishing the revenue that will be derivable from the public lands, we contend that it will increase it; instead of diminishing your fund by this course we increase its value; instead of depriving you of anything which is really valuable to you, we show you a way whereby you can make that valuable, which under your present policy is entirely valueless. This is the ground on which we defend this policy; and if it is not defendable on this ground, there can be no justification of the grant."

This is precisely the same policy with that sanctioned by Gen. Cass, Mr. Calhoun and others. It is the only policy under which lands have been granted, and, as set forth by Mr. Douglas, is in perfect accordance with Democratic principles, although objectionable, we think in practice from the avenues which it opens for abuse. Just look at the extract we have made and observe the part we have italicized and you will notice that Mr. Douglas expressly and positively expresses his disapproval of and opposition either to the general or partial distribution. Do not be deceived; no respectable party authority can be brought forward for this distribution hobby. A few *men* may have changed. The *party* has not moved the tenth part of an inch."

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION, which met at Clarksville, Va., on the 13th instant, appointed a committee to employ an engineer to survey the route for the proposed extension of the Roanoke Valley Railroad to Milton, N. C., and from thence to Leaksville. A committee was also appointed to use every effort to procure from the legislatures of North Carolina and Virginia a charter for the same. The following resolution was adopted by the convention:

"*Resolved*, That we deem it of great importance to the interests of Clarksville, Milton, Norfolk, Baltimore, Petersburg and Wilmington, and of the up country generally, that the Roanoke Valley Railroad be extended to Milton, N. C., and from thence to Leaksville."

A Warsaw journal contains the following statement of the force of the Russian army:—It consists of 72 regiments of infantry, divided into 32 battalions, and 24 regiments of cavalry of 192 squadrons; the artillery consists of six corps and 690 guns. The total number of the active army is 290,000, without counting the reserve. The reserve is composed of six divisions of infantry and six brigades of cavalry, and forms a force of 80,000 men, without counting the pulks of Cossacks.

Owing to the unfavorable news from Spain regarding the injury of the grape vines, raisins are held at better prices, and a cargo of 7,000 to 8,000 boxes was sold on Saturday, at New York, to arrive, at $2,70.

Rev. James McDaniel, President of the Baptist State Convention of this State, gives notice that the next session of that body will commence in Newbern, on the 13th of October, 1853. *Spirit of the Age.*

SOMEWHAT SINGULAR. It is said there are not many of "the old folks at home." The greater portion of them have gone to Old Point and Hampton, Jones', Shocco, and other watering places.

A truly great man borrows no lustre from splendid ancestry.

For the Standard.

MR. HOLDEN: In the discussion at Warrenton, on the 11th inst., between Messrs. Venable and Lewis, Mr. Venable, at the conclusion of his address, remarked that he "meant to raise the issue of distribution in this State; and that the inhabitants of every hamlet in the State should either hear his voice or read his productions in advocacy of the same, and woe! woe! woe! unto that man who dared to oppose him!"

What, my dear sir, will the Democrats, not only of the Fourth Congressional District, but of the State think of such declarations as these? Has he become as one of the insane prophets of old, who prophesied the downfall of Jerusalem? It seems *verily* that he has taken upon himself this mission of prophecy; and has done and is still doing all he can to bring about the downfall of Democracy and its cherished principles. Will the Democrats of this District and the State give "aid and comfort" to one engaged in a mission of this kind? One who has already done more to distract and divide the Democratic party than any other man belonging to it; and says, in so many words, that he intends to do so until they yield their opinions to his. What vanity and presumption! He is assisting by this course and conduct of his to bring discomfiture upon the party in the District, and eventually upon it in the State—if any effort of his can do it. But thank Heaven, Mr. Venable is not the State, neither does it belong to him. It, however, becomes the duty of every Democrat having any regard either for his own principles or those of his party, at once to condemn such pretenders to Democracy, and give them to understand that such apostacy from the ancient and true faith of the party and principles of the *immortal* and *great* Jackson *cannot* and WILL NOT *be tolerated* for one moment by them. If the party is sound, as it *should be*, I shall have no fears that they will not teach such disorganizers a lesson they will not forget for many a long day to come. For one, I should much prefer that such men go over to the Whig party at once—where, in heart, they rightfully belong. Their professions of Democracy in contradiction to their acts amount to nothing, and should be so viewed by all Democrats. Out upon such selfish and "fishy" Democrats. The party would be much better off without, than with them, and in order to the maintenance of the integrity of the party, *they must be thrown overboard*, or they will sink it in irretrievable ruin and disgrace. Should either of the disorganizers Venable, Leake, Loftin, or any such *ever* be sent to Congress, instead of their supporting the President and his able Cabinet in their Foreign and Domestic policy, they will oppose them, especially on the Cuban and Land policy of the Administration. And should "Bennett's bill," for which Mr. Venable voted, and says he will vote for again, or any similar land bill be passed by Congress, the President, in obedience to his own cherished principles and the constitution of his country, will be *bound* to veto it. And in consequence thereof, it may be that the Democratic party in the United States will be broken up, or so divided that for years to come, if not forever, it will be in the minority. Should not this view of the subject induce every member of the Democratic party to ponder and weigh *well* the consequences likely to result to his party from any false step he may *now* take in regard to the Congressional election pending not only in this District, but in others of the State and Union? It seems to me that this alone, to say nothing of the unconstitutionality of distribution, would be sufficient cause for every Democrat to cast his vote in opposition to Mr. Venable. Least of all should my friend Stone from Granville give his vote for Venable, after having declared by *his* vote in the last State Convention that he was opposed to distribution. I am determined not to do so, and thereby maintain my consistency, not only as a member of that Convention, but as an original JACKSON ANTI-DISTRIBUTIONIST,

*From Warren.*

NEVER DESPAIR. Fifty-three years ago, on the 4th of July, 1800, Daniel Webster, then in his senior year at college, delivered an oration at Hanover, N. H., which is still preserved, and has been republished within the past year. Mr. Mattoon, of Summerville, Ohio, who was in college with Mr. Webster, gives the following anecdote, described in the Congregational Journal:

"I was in his room, said Mr. M., when a deputation called upon Mr. W. to ask him to accept the invitation; but there seemed to be an insurmountable objection in the way. He had no clothes suitable to the dignity of the occasion. Here was a dilemma, but this was removed by a proposition made by one of the deputation present, a merchant of the village. 'You deliver the oration, Mr. Webster,' said he, 'and I will trust you for a suit of clothes from the best cloth in my store. Afterwards, we will have the oration printed, and I will depend upon the proceeds of the sales for my pay.' Mr. W. turned to me—'Jack,' he said, 'what shall we do?'—'Prepare the oration,' I said. The oration was prepared and delivered; and so much were the citizens gratified, that a copy was urgently requested for publication. From the sales, the debt due the liberal merchant was paid, and a considerable surplus left for Mr. Webster's own use."

COLONEL WHEELER. The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier, and Enquirer says Colonel John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, has been appointed charge to Sardinia, the place which R. K. Meade, of Virginia, declined. We trust this may prove true. Colonel Wheeler is a consistent and working democrat, and deserves this mark of confidence on the part of the administration.

*Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.*

The information on which our friend of the Standard makes the foregoing announcement is erroneous. Col. Wheeler has been appointed by the President his assistant secretary, a position of much confidence and responsibility, and has entered upon his duties. Such a mark of confidence was well deserved by Col. Wheeler, who has attained to a high reputation as the historian of his native State, and by his ability as a sound democratic statesman.

*Washington Union.*

The late Samuel Appleton, of Boston, whose death we have before noticed, began life a poor boy, without scholastic education. He was once a country pedagogue, and was *put up at auction*, according to law, to ascertain which of the inhabitants of the School District would board him cheapest! He left an estate of $1,000,000, of which $200,000 are to be applied at the discretion of his executors, for "scientific, literary, religious or charitable purposes." He leaves $5,000 to his old friend and pastor, Rev. Ephraim Peabody, and a like sum to be divided among his servants. The balance of the estate is divided among his relations.

We learn that there has been found rich copper ore some five miles east of Germanton, in the county of Stokes, and in consequence of this discovery the Germantonians have taken the Copper fever strong. We would suggest to them the propriety of not neglecting their excellent school or abandoning their luxuriant corn fields. The toper said that "water was good in its place; but for steady drink he preferred brandy." A copper mine is good in its place; but it will not answer for physical or mental aliment.

*Greensborough Patriot.*

We noticed the reception of some specimens of copper ore from Chatham county a few weeks since. We learn that other mines have been discovered. We saw this week fine copper ore from another tract in Chatham, on which we learn Dr. Kirkman & Co. have a lease for 99 years. If it shall be ascertained that Chatham is blessed with a bountiful supply of copper as well as coal, her "fortune will be made."

*Greensborough Patriot.*

It is proposed to establish in this city, (so the Solons say) an institution in which the science of spinology, weaveology, and cookology, may be taught to young ladies, and where, after obtaining these accomplishments, they may receive a regular diploma, with the honorary degree of "F. W."—Fit for Wives.

*Boston Mail.*

"I met Lord Ellesmere and his party at Niagara the other day," writes a corsespondent of the *Home Journal*. "I knew the ladies were persons of distinction the moment I saw them, because they wore no jewelry, or any other ornament whatever!"

Efforts are being made in New York, to introduce foreign and rare birds into Greenwood Cemetery. Cages of some of the finest songsters, and birds of the richest plumage, have already been taken there, in the hope that they will pair and domesticate themselves.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 25, 1853.

*To the Editor of the Standard:*

The wire Telegraph may be, and undoubtedly is, of great service to the community generally, but to that merritorious class, the unappreciated and much abused letter writers, it is an insufferable bore. I frequently draw up a long and circumstantial item of news, and just as I am about to despatch it to your address, I receive a copy of your paper and find myself anticipated. The upshot of all is, that I have either to travel on the "under-ground," in search of novelties, or I have to become, as I have no doubt your readers have discovered, decidedly prosy. But write I must, for habit in this, as in most other respects, is steam, and nothing can curb it.

There is one thing of which the Democratic party is ignorant, or to which it is culpably indifferent. When a newly elected President takes his post, makes his principal appointments, and, generally, shadows forth the policy of his administration, there is nothing for which he looks with more concern, than the result of the next succeeding State elections. If that result is favorable to the party that elected him, he cannot but look upon it as commendatory of his acts; if it is not, he is equally liable to a painful disappointment. Notwithstanding all this, nothing is more common than for the party to go to sleep for at least one year after the Presidential race. Is not this altogether censurable? If the party should not go to sleep, it will certainly do some other suicidal thing, partaking of about the same indifference to the effect which may be produced. I say this is worse than culpable; the Administration with which we are all pleased, and of which we are all proud, should be zealously supported. You agree with me of course, and so do the political leaders of New York, but how are you all acting? I mean your coadjutors in the party? Unwisely, to say the least of it, unwisely to yourselves and unjustly towards your President. I know you, yourself, will plead not guilty, and in one view, I will not traverse, but your influence is acknowledged—why do you not call things by their right names? I have entered your leader in Wednesday's issue, to your credit. I see that Venable has "o'er stepped the modesty of nature," and in other respects, looked sideways at the party which has striven to do him honor. He will have to go; the Democratic party requires servants not masters. I thought well of him, and my light was never hid under a bushel; but he has backed water, and so must I.

It is plain to be seen that your district will elect a Whig; every body thinks so here. Is all hope of a reconciliation at an end? Talk plain a little, and see how that will work.

The Abolitionists here have at last succeeded in bringing about an issue between the Federal and State Courts. At this present moment the United States Marshal for this District, is in jail for an alleged contempt in not surrendering to the State Courts, a negro man who had been placed in his custody for the use of his master, by the U. S. Commissioner. The collision was brought about in something like this way.

The Abolitionists, who care more for a broil than for the liberty of a negro, find a runaway, they know them all, and contrive to betray him into the perpetration of some small offence, an assault and battery for instance. They then have him arrested and held to bail. The next thing is to betray him to his owner; we then have an issue, the State holds the mere offender, and the Federal Court demands the slave. Both are right, and both could be accommodated, but that is not the object; the object is to give trouble —to embarrass the owner, and finally, to bring the Fugitive Slave Law into ridicule.

The Marshall in the case stated above, has no doubt acted under a firm belief that the whole difficulty was the result of a stratagem something like the plan I have hinted at. To-morrow, however, will develope a little more. The Abolitionists in the meantime, are in ecstacies. If they beat you here, beat them when you catch them. Go the grape vine, as I have before told you. They are death against death. Show them red, and the physic will work.

The Chrystal Palace is attracting some attention at last. Better late than never. You should come on about September. It will then be full.

S. H.

AUTHORSHIP OF THE BIBLE. There is in all sixty-six books which will comprise the volume of Holy Writ, which are attributed to more than thirty different authors or writers of the whole. Half of the the New Testament was composed by St. Paul, and the next largest writer is the gentle and beloved St. John. With the single exception of Paul, neither history or tradition has testified that those powerful thinkers and writers ever enjoyed the benefits of education, or that they were trained to scholarship and learning; yet how ably have they written, what eminent characters have been chronicled by them, and what great events recorded, both for time and eternity.

Jeremiah is sorrowful; Isaiah sublime; David poetical; Daniel sagaciouk; Habakkuk and Haggai terrible and denunciatory; but they all seemed to have exercised their natural gifts under the influence of Divine direction and inspiration. Moses, with his vast knowledge, and profound intelligence—the legislator, the reformer, the deliverer, commenced the work; and John, with his depth of feeling and exquisite tenderness and simplicity, completed it.

And, what do we know of the lives of all those, or even of the two last mentioned? Nothing that human vanity might exult in. Moses was rescued from the oozy rushes of the Nile; and John died in his old age a lonely exile on the small Island of Patmos.

COUNTY AFFAIRS. July Term of the County Court brought a large number of persons to town last week. A considerable amount of business was transacted; and a score or two of lawyers were in attendance.

The Court refused several applications for license to retail spirituous liquors.

An order was passed directing the Sheriff to have the Stocks and Pillory repaired! We apprehend their Worships anticipate brisk times in the future! It is well perhaps to be ready for emergencies.

A committee was appointed by the Court to contract with James M. Smith, Esq., for the purchase of his Bridge across French Broad, and its transfer to the State, being on the line of the Western Turnpike Road. The committee consisted of E. Clayton, John Reynolds, and Thos. T. Patton, Esq'rs. who reported that they had effected a contract with Mr. Smith, whereby the Bridge had been secured to the State for the sum of five thousand dollars—the Bridge to be transferred when the amount is properly secured.

*Ashville News.*

At a regular meeting of "the Raleigh Baptist church," held on the 2d day of July, 1853, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The resignation of the Rev. Thos. W. Tobey, Pastor of this Church, has been tendered and accepted.

*Resolved*, 1st, That we part with him with emotions of deep regret, and that in him we have ever found a kind Pastor and a pious brother.

*Resolved*, 2d, That as a Church we regret that circumstances, over which he had no control, should have induced our beloved Pastor and Brother to take this step, and that we cordially recommend him to the Christian love and friendship of our brethren, in whose midst his lot may be cast.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED LEAD MINE. There has recently been discovered in the county of Davidson, some 10 miles south-east of Lexington, on a tract of land belonging to William Boss, a mine which has the appearance of containing a rich deposit of silver and lead. A specimen of the ore has been left in our office, which has been examined by practical miners, and pronounced very fine lead ore, intermixed with silver. The specimen we saw was taken at a depth of some 12 to 18 inches. An energetic and enterprising gentleman of Randolph, Alex. S. Horney, Esq., we understand, has bargained for the land, and will commence working the mine as soon as practicable.

*Greensborough Patriot.*

FANNY FERN, it is said, is about to commence a paper in New York. Don't you do it, Fanny. Stick to your sparkling paragraphs, your delightful sketches; and don't blunt your pen with the drudgery, and break yourself down with the responsibility, of a paper of your own.

*Providence Journal.*

Ridicule is a weak weapon, when levelled at a strong mind. But common men are cowards, and dread an empty laugh.

We know not to whom credit should be given for the following hymn, which for sublimity of thought and beauty of expression we do not recollect to have seen equalled. It has been written many years.—*Pittsburg Visitor.*

### HYMN TO THE STARS.

Aye! there ye shine, and there have shone,
In one eternal "hour of prime,"
Each rolling, burningly, alone,
Through boundless space and countless time.
Aye! there ye shine, the golden dews
That pave the realms by seraphs trod:
There, through you echoing vault diffuse
The song of choral worlds to God.

Ye visible spirits! bright as erst
Young Eden's birthnight saw ye shine
On all her flowers and founts when first
Ye sparkled from the hand divine.
Yes! bright as then, ye smiled to catch
The music of a sphere so fair,
To hold your high immortal watch,
And gird your God's pavilion there.

Gold frets to dust; yet there ye are;
Time rots the diamond; there ye roll
In primal light as if each star
Enshrined an everlasting soul.
And do they not? since yon bright throng,
One all enlightening spirit own;
Praised there by pure siderial tongues,
Eternal, glorious, blest, alone.

Could man but see what ye have seen,
Unfold awhile the shrouded past,
From all that is, to what has been,
The glance how rich, the range how vast?
The birth of time, the rise, the fall
Of Empires, myriads, ages flown:
Thrones, cities, tongues, arts, worships; all
The things whose echoes are not gone.

Ye saw red Zoroaster send
His soul into your mystic reign;
Ye saw the adoring Sabian band,
The living hills his mighty fane.
Beneath his blue and beaming sky,
He worshipped at your lofty shrine,
And deemed he saw, with gifted eye,
The godhead, in his works divine.

And there ye shine, as if to mock
The children of an earthly sire;
The storm, the bolt, the earthquake's shock,
The red volcano's cat'ract fire.
Drought, famine, plague and blood, and flame,
All nature's ills, and life's worst woes,
Are nought to you; ye smile the same,
And scorn alike their dawn and close.

Aye! there ye roll, emblems sublime
Of Him whose spirit o'er us moves,
Beyond the clouds of grief and crime,
Still shining on the world He loves.
Nor is one scene to mortals given,
That more divides the soul and sod,
That yon proud heraldry of Heaven,
Yon burning blazonry of God.

INDIGNANT. Some one having called brother Moore of the Warrenton News, "Doctor," he replies as follows: "We have ploughed, and mauled rails; hoed corn, and dug potatoes; but no individual can rise up in the dim land of shadows and say, 'Dr. Moore sent me here" It is true we sometimes prescribe a little cumfrey and sugar for a cut finger, or opodeldoc for a bruised shin, but we learned these remedies practically, and not from books. Our forte, however, lies in 'ministering to a mind diseased,' by painting scenes of peace and loveliness, by calling up memories of the joyous past, and pointing out vistas of the hopeful future—all which is entirely disconected with blue and black bottles, pill boxes, lancets and leaches. So, no more of the *doctor*, an thou lovest me."

SAD ACCIDENT. A correspondent of the Norfolk Herald, writing from Plymouth, gives the following account of a melancholy accident which occurred at Williamston on the 9th instant:

"A young man by the name of Bragg, employed in the steam-mill at that place, accidentally tripped and fell, and in falling his arm struck the Circular Saw and was instantly cut off, as if it had been cut off by a sickle. The jerk produced by the collision threw him over and brought his neck in immediate contact with the saw, when in a twinkling his head was severed from his body and thrown some four feet from the instrument! Alas! how true the warning, "In the midst of life we are in death."

MARINER'S HOME AT WILMINGTON, N. C. The citizens of Wilmington, N. C., are engaged in efforts to establish, at that place, a "Home for Mariners." Buildings have already been purchased at a cost of $75,000. Four of the trustees of the Society have contributed $25,000. There has been raised in Wilmington $51,000, and it is believed the contributions there will reach $3,000 more. In addition to this, they need $20,000. It is estimated that from 8,000 to 11,000 seamen annually arrive at Wilmington, and that from 3,000 to 5,000 are always in port, and yet they have no Marine Hospital, no Mariner's Home, or Bethel.

PRAYER IN THE WHITE HOUSE. The Christian public generally will be gratified to know that the President's house at Washington, is to some extent at least a house of prayer. One of our contemporaries states that the President regularly keeps up family worship in his household. When our rulers are men who fear God and the Divine blessing is daily sought in the family of the chief Magistrate of the nation, we have reason to hope for good things for the country.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD. It is more than gratifying to us to witness the large increase of travel and freight on this excellent and ably managed Road within a few weeks. The stages westward are insufficient to meet the rapidly increasing wants of the traveling public in that direction, although their enterprising proprietors are doing all they can to supply them. This fact should spur the friends of the Central Road to increased effort, to insure the completion of that Road as soon as possible.

*Raleigh Star.*

STATISTICS OF MONEY. The amount of money in active circulation in the United States is estimated in the Merchants' Magazine at $295,477,257, which, reckoning the population at 25,000,000 would make $12 per head. It was 11 in 1816 and 1836, when there was an enormous paper currency afloat, and but $2 50 in 1830. One-third of the present currency is gold.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS. *New York, July* 25th, 1853. Flour—Sales of 10,500 bbls. at $5 for State, $5 @ $5 12½ for Western and $5 37½ @ $5 62½ for Southern. The steamer's news has depressed the market. Wheat—Sales of 18,000 bushels at $1 33 for Genesee white and $1 27 for Southern. Corn—sales of 30,000 bushels at 70 cents for mixed and 73 cents for yellow. Whisky—Sales of 550 bbls. at 24 cents. Pork—Sales of 1,500 bbls. at $15 87½ for mess and $13 for Prime. Beef—Sales of 150 barrels mess at $12 75. Lard—Sales of 450 bbls. at 11½ cents. Cotton quiet. Coffee—Sales of 550 bags at 11½ for Java and 10 cents for Rio. Sugar—Sales of 300 hhds. Cuba at 4¾ @ 4¾ cents. Molasses —Sales of 300 bbls. Orleans at 28½ cents. Rice—Sales of 100 tierces at $4 44.

### MARRIED,

By Rev. W. C. Patterson, on the 24th May last, Mr. James Houston and Miss Martha E. Walkup. Also, on the 28th ultimo, Mr. A. J. Clark and Miss Sarah Wolffe—all of Union county, N. C.

In Asheville, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Morrison, Mr. D. F. Summey of Aberdeen, Mississippi, to Miss J. A. Morrison, of Asheville.

On Monday, July 11, at 6 A. M., in St. Matthew's Church, Wheeling, V., Francis E. Shober and Josephine May Wheate, by the Rev. Dr. Wheate, all of North Carolina.

In Camden county, on Wednesday the 20th July, Mr. Edwin Pool, of Nixonton, Pasquotank county, to Mrs. Bathenia Long, of Raleigh, North Carolina.

In Greene county, on Thursday evening the 14th instant, by Joshua Rouse, Esq., Col. Dempsey Edwards to Miss Elizabeth A. Shepard, all of Greene.

### DIED,

On the 25th of June, at the residence of her father-in-law, Mr. Strickland, near Milton, Miss., Mrs. Marian W. Strickland, aged 22, only daughter of John and Sophia Lewis, formerly of Chapel Hill, N. C. Though a few months only had elapsed since she stood at the marriage altar, yet when the summons came she was by a lively faith in her Redeemer willing to part with husband, parents and brothers. When informed by her almost heart-broken mother that she could not survive, she embraced all present, separately, and begged them to prepare to meet her in Heaven Dry up your tears, bereaved ones, you have the gratifying assurance that your loss is her gain. [Com.

In this City, on Saturday the 23rd instant, Jere. Nichols, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Nixon, aged 3 years, 9 months and 19 days.

"Gone from the hearts that loved him,
Gone from his home away—
Gone in his childish beauty,
Like flowers in May.

Gone like the moonlight's glimmer
From off the rippling stream;
Gone like the joyous pictures
Of childhood's glowing dream.

He dwelleth now and kneeleth
Beside the throne of God,
In praise to Him who raiseth
The spirit from the sod." [Com.

### MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

*Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.*

NORTHERN MAIL.—(By RAILROAD.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL.—(By TWO-HORSE HACK.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 9 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL.—(By FOUR-HORSE COACHES.)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ..... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By TWO-HORSE HACK.)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By FOUR-HORSE COACH.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL.—(By TWO-HORSE HACK.)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.—(By HORSE.)—
Leaves Friday, ..... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)


GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.—Miss MARINDA BRANSON, *Principal*; Miss MARGARET G. NIXON, *Assistant*.—The healthy locality, ample grounds and moral neighborhood of this School give it claims to the consideration of those who must educate their children at a distance. It is six miles west of Normal College, with whose sessions those of Glen Anna are made to correspond, so that parents having both sons and daughters can send them to good Schools in the same neighborhood. Glen Anna has been for some years under the patronage of the Trustees of *Greensborough Female College*, who adopted it as preparatory to that Institution. The President of the College, the Rev. Dr. Deems, visits the School sufficiently often to see that the studies and discipline are so conducted that the pupils shall be thoroughly prepared for the higher course in College. Parents, therefore, may be sure of the safety of their daughters at Glen Anna. Its real location puts the pupils beyond circumstances of temptation to extravagance.

The next Fall session will commence on the 15th of September and extend to the third Thursday in February, at which time the Spring Session will commence.

TERMS: For Board and Tuition per Session, $40; the only extra charges being $18 a session for those who take music, and $5 for French. Letters may be addressed to the Principal at Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.

July 28th, 1853. 73—6t.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST bidder, on the premises, on Saturday the 6th of August, the Rose of Sharon Meeting House, with the lot of Land on which it is situated, said lot containing two and a half acres, lying on both sides of the Central Railroad, and within a few paces of the Depot located at Dr. B. L. Durham's. It is a desirable situation for any person wishing to engage in the mercantile business. Terms—six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good security.

J. C. LEWIS,
BENJ. MARCOM,
J. W. CHEEK,
CHAS. STRAYHORN, } *Trustees.*

July 9th, 1853. 72—2t.

Office of the N. C. Rail Road Company,
JULY 19TH, 1853.

NOTICE.—AT THE LAST MEETING of the Board of Directors, the following resolution was passed:

*Resolved*, That in conformity with the resolution adopted by the Stockholders, requiring the Directors so to do, the Treasurer be instructed, by public advertisement, to notify all delinquents, that interest from the date upon which the same was due will be demanded upon all monies unpaid upon and after the 1st day of October next.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
*Secretary and Treasurer N. C. R. R. Co.*

July 29th, 1853. 983—w6w.

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT,
*No. 24, High Street,*
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.**—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by fair competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

FOR THE LADIES,

Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " " Nap,
" " " " Soi,
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " Barèges,
" " " Challys,
Plain Black Challys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853 38—

**JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,**—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, 1853. 93—

**SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.** P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, PERFUMERY and FANCY ARTICLES, which is in all respects reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business, and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on accounts or on notes, due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

**EXTRACTS AND PERFUMERY.**—P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF:—Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jockey Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Helistrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clematis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranium, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c.:—Essence Lemon, Essence Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch, Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

**FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.**—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

**ARTIST'S MATERIALS.**—A FINE ASSORTMENT of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artists' Emporium," New York.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30 and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on strethers from 9 by 12 to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artists' Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils,
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastile,
Pastile Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.
A few beautiful and valuable OIL PAINTINGS by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

**GREAT EXCITEMENT!**—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, | | | | $400 |
| 10 | " | " | " | 485 |
| 12 | " | " | " | 525 |
| 14 | " | " | " | 585 |
| 15 | " | " | " | 615 |
| 16 | " | " | " | 650 |
| 20 | " | " | " | 695 |
| 25 | " | " | " | 750 |
| 30 | " | " | " | 850 |
| 35 | " | " | " | 900 |

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

**NEW GOODS.**—I HAVE RECEIVED A SUPERIOR STOCK OF NEW GOODS, which I offer to my old customers on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally to call and examine my stock. I have received among other goods, the following:

French Worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen, Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
White Pongee and Fancy Silk Pocket-Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

**NOTICE.**—WAS TAKEN UP NEAR NASHVILLE, Nash County, and committed to Jail a Negro Woman, who seems to be, from her appearance, about forty-five or fifty years of age, about five feet six inches high, light color, large feet and eyebrows; has a downward look when spoken to, has three under teeth in front, and has lost an upper tooth in front. It seems to be impossible to learn from her her rightful owner, as she has named several persons as being her owner; she seems to be of weak mind, or is disposed to act as such. The owner will please come forward and prove property, pay prison charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.

GRAY BRIDGES, *Jailor.*

Nashville, N. C., July 9th, 1853. 71—6mw.

**CO-PARTNERSHIP.**—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm and name of VAUGHAN & MOORE, for the purpose of conducting the wholesale and retail Drug and Apothecary business in the town of Goldsboro', and intend to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Fancy Articles, Surgical Instruments, and in fact every thing comprising the Stock of a Druggist, Physician or Painter, all of which will be sold as low as they can be bought in North Carolina.

They hope, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

A. B. VAUGHAN.
JNO. S. MOORE.

Goldsboro', July 12, 1853. 71—6t.

**CARPETING.**—DRAWING ROOM and BED ROOM Carpets, Stair Carpets; Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs; Fancy Printed Druggets for Crumb Cloths; Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.

JAMES McKIMMON.

October, 1852. 93—

**FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.**—THE GREAT RIVALRY; OR, WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots,
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Booteens, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.

Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

**CLUSTER SPRINGS,** IN HALIFAX COUNTY, Va.—*Analysis.*—The Sulphur water contains:—

Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas,
Carbonic Acid Gas,
Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Carbonate of Lime.

The Chalybeate Water contains—
Carbonic Acid Gas,
Peroxide of Iron,
Carbonate of Lime.

The Lime Water contains:—
Bi-Carbonate of Lime.

The above analysis shows at once the variety of remedial agency which may be brought in requisition with a view to the removal of disease. In further testimony of their extensive utility in removing disease, I subjoin the following items of testimony from distinguished professional gentlemen:

Doct. D. P. Gardner, former Professor of Chemistry at Hampden Sidney College, says of the Sulphur water, that "It is sufficiently strong for medicinal purposes." And of the Chalybeate water, that "It is the purest he has ever met with."

Doct. J. P. Metteauer says, "Why do you not advertise your waters more extensively?" Whilst Doct. C. H. Jordan of Person county, N. C., Doct. Wm. M. Carrington, Doct. Wm. B. Jennings, Doct. C. Craddock, Doct. G. B. Marable, and Docters J. E. & M. A. Harris, all of the county of Halifax, testify to the utility of these waters in the following terms:—"From experience we can safely recommend the Sulphur water in Dyspepsia. It is the best anticid we ever knew. Food cannot possibly sour in a stomach habitually supplied with the Sulphur water. It is invaluable in those chronic derangements of the Liver dependent on gastric irritation. Torpor of the Liver is speedily relieved by it. The worst cases of kidney and bladder affections are promptly relieved; whilst in uterine affections, it acts like a charm in restoring and correcting its irregularities and suppressions.

Of the Chalybeate water, they say:—"It is an agreeable Chalybeate; none can be found more pleasant or agreeable to the taste, or more desirable in those diseases which demand the use of Iron."

With the above variety of remedial agents, in so palatable a shape, located in a beautiful and healthful region of country traversed by Stages, and soon to be by Railroads, the undersigned flatters himself, that the CLUSTER SPRINGS will soon become the centre of attraction for the wealthy and elite of the land.

HENRY EASLEY.

Halifax, July 9, 1853. 71—3t.

P. S. The Cluster Springs were incorporated with a capital of Fifty Thousand Dollars, by the Legislature of Virginia last winter. Being only four miles from the R. & D. Railroad, it is contemplated to connect it by railroad with that road, at South Boston. H. E.

**QUINTON UTLEY'S** TOOTH-ACHE DROPS, for the cure of the Tooth-Ache; one of the greatest discoveries of the 19th Century. From the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Tooth-Ache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted, with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest tooth-ache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh, and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville street, a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at JONES' Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at ANDREW BEITS' Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cents, per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the Tooth-Ache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promply attended to by Mr. BECKWITH or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7th, 1852. 86—1y.

**NOTICE.**—WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUR INterest in the Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, in the Store lately owned by Rich'd Smith, (on the corner,) to Messrs. PECK & BLEDSOE, which will be kept well supplied by them with Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c.

Our old friends and patrons will recollect we are next door to the corner, No. 29, Cheap Place, opposite Harding's, where we shall continue the Dry Goods business, and sell at our usual low prices. This is no "humbug" as the people of this and the counties adjoining know. We are in receipt of a good many Dry Goods, bought within a few days past—and which will be sold low and no mistake. Call on us.

EVANS & COOKE.

June 30, 1853. 66—

**XONITON** Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Brusselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " " &c., &c.

Received this day, by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

July 21, 1853. 71—

**DRESS GOODS.**—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1852. 34—

**FAMILY GROCERY.**—25 bbls. LOAF, CRUSHED, CLARIFIED AND BROWN SUGARS,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Superior Green Tea, also Black Tea.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1853. 34—

**SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD.** A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

**CHELTENHAM SALTS.**—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

**RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.**—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

February 23d, 1853. 28—

**5,000 CIGARS,** of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

**AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.**—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

**PELETIER'S SARSAPARILLA.**—A fresh supply just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

**CANDLES.**—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

**SCOTCH ALE.**—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

**WEEDING HOES.**—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

April, 1853. 42—

**EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.**—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**FOR THE HAIR.**—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

May 27, 1853.

**TABLE SALT.**—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**CORN STARCH.**—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**DEPILATORY.**—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

**CHLORINE TOOTH WASH** STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

**LEGRAND'S BLACKING** IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.**—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**CHOCOLATE AND COCOA** OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.**—A large supply from 8-10 to 24-36, just received and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**SARATOGA WATER** JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**COD LIVER OIL.**—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

**PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.**—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

**A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON,** with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

**ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC** received at the MUSIC STORE.

**A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES,** WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

**CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES,** BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, July 21, 1853. 71—

**W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,** Received this day, July 21, 1853, BEEBE'S FALL STYLE OF HATS.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sale at the STANDARD Office.
Raleigh, 1853.

**W. R. PEPPER,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT,
*No. 24, High Street,*
PORTSMOUTH, VA.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.

DAVID S. REID, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. SAUNDERS, Raleigh, "
S. H. ROGERS, " "
Maj. C. L. HINTON, " "
PERRIN BUSBEE, " "
RICH'D I. WYNNE, Hyde county, "
YARBOROUGH & STROTHER, Louisburg, "
R. M. HYMAN, Warrenton, "
R. NICHOLS, Hillsborough, "
BLAND & DUNN, Greensborough, "
Col. ANDREW JOYNER, Halifax, "
J. F. SIMMONS, Weldon, "
ALEX. MCCRAE, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
JNO. W. PUGH, Gaston, N. C.
DAVID MCDANIEL, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. WESTON, "
HENRY MORDECAI, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. WHITAKER & SON, Enfield, "
A. W. VENABLE, Granville, "
D. E. YOUNG, Henderson, "
W. H. WESTON, Gaston, "

July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

**A. M. McPHEETERS,**
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
*Office at No. 10, Roanoke Square,*
NORFOLK, VA.

All packages to be forwarded by me, to be directed to my care at Portsmouth, Va., where they will receive my strict attention. All orders for Groceries promptly attended to and furnished at the lowest market price *without* commission.

REFERENCES:

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
H. D. TURNER,
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
J. BROWN
J. M. TOWLES, and } Merchants, Raleigh.
JOHN PRIMROSE,

May 9th, 1853. 50—1y.

**WILSON & GRICE,**
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
*No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,*
PORSTMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.

GEO. W. MORDECAI, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER, Raleigh.
" KING, THOMAS & BARROW, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. HERNDON, Oxford.
Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS, Warren County.
Col. S. S. ROYSTER, Granville.
Messrs. JNO. WHITE & Co., Warrenton.
" MONTGOMERY & PLUMMER, Warrenton.
Col. WALTER GWYNN, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE.

May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

**PETER W. HINTON,**
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
*No. 1, 2 and 3 Rotherys' Wharf,*
NORFOLK, VA.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Flour, Cotton, Tobacco and other Produce.

Advances made on consignments.

Strict attention paid to Forwarding and Receiving Merchandise.

REFERENCES.

Maj. CHAS. L. HINTON, Raleigh.
GEORGE W. HAYWOOD, Esq., Raleigh.
J. B. G. ROULHAC, Esq., Raleigh.
WILLIAM PLUMMER, Esq., Warrenton.

April 19, 1853. 44—w6m.

**A. & H. HARRIS,**
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.,

Will make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.

April, 19, 1853. 44—1y.

**JAMES J. IREDELL,**
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

**CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,**
**Attorney at Law,**
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&sw1y.

**WINSTON & CLARKE,**
**Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

**CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,**
**Attorney at Law,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 21st, 1853. 22—w1y.

**WILLIAM H. JONES,**
**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake.

February 23, 1853. 29—tf.


## USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

### Government of the United States.

| | Salary. |
|---|---|
| FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, | $25,000 |
| WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, Secretary of State, | 8,000 |
| JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury, | 8,000 |
| JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, Secretary of War, | 8,000 |
| JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy, | 8,000 |
| R. A. MCCLELLAND, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior, | 8,000 |
| JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen., | 8,000 |
| CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General, | 8,000 |

### UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

| *Term expires.* | | *Term expires.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA. | | MISSISSIPPI. | |
| Benj. Fitzpatrick,* | 1855 | Stephen Adams, | 1857 |
| Jere. Clemens, | 1859 | (Vacancy,) | 1859 |
| ARKANSAS. | | MICHIGAN. | |
| Solon Borland, | 1855 | Lewis Cass, | 1855 |
| William K. Sebastian, | 1859 | Chas. E. Stuart, | 1857 |
| CONNECTICUT. | | MISSOURI. | |
| *Truman Smith,* | 1855 | David R. Atchison, | 1855 |
| Isaac Toucey, | 1857 | *Henry S. Geyer,* | 1857 |
| CALIFORNIA. | | NEW-HAMPSHIRE. | |
| William M. Gwin, | 1855 | Moses Norris, jr., | 1855 |
| John B. Weller, | 1857 | Chas. G. Atherton, | 1859 |
| DELAWARE. | | NEW-YORK. | |
| James A. Bayard, | 1857 | *Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)* | 1855 |
| *John M. Clayton,* | 1859 | *Hamilton Fish,* | 1857 |
| FLORIDA. | | NEW-JERSEY. | |
| *Jackson Morton,* | 1855 | John D. Thompson, | 1857 |
| Stephen A. Mallory, | 1857 | William Wright, | 1859 |
| GEORGIA. | | NORTH-CAROLINA. | |
| *William C. Dawson,* | 1855 | *George E. Badger,* | 1855 |
| *Robert S. Toombs,* | 1859 | (Vacancy,) | 1859 |
| INDIANA. | | OHIO. | |
| John Pettit, | 1855 | Solo'n P. Chase, *(F. S.)* | 1855 |
| Jesse D. Bright, | 1857 | *Benjamin F. Wade,* | 1857 |
| ILLINOIS. | | PENNSYLVANIA. | |
| James Shields, | 1855 | *James Cooper,* | 1855 |
| Stephen A. Douglas, | 1859 | Richard Brodhead, jr., | 1857 |
| IOWA. | | RHODE-ISLAND. | |
| Augustus C. Dodge, | 1855 | Charles T. James, | 1857 |
| George W. Jones, | 1859 | (Vacancy,) | 1859 |
| KENTUCKY. | | SOUTH-CAROLINA. | |
| *Archibald Dixon,* | 1855 | A. P. Butler, | 1855 |
| *J. B. Thompson,* | 1859 | (A Democrat,) | 1859 |
| LOUISIANA. | | TENNESSEE. | |
| John Slidell, | 1855 | *James C. Jones,* | 1859 |
| *J. P. Benjamin,* | 1859 | *(A Whig,)* | 1855 |
| MAINE. | | TEXAS. | |
| Hannibal Hamlin, | 1857 | Thomas J. Rusk, | 1857 |
| (Vacancy,) | 1859 | Sam. Houston, | 1859 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | | VERMONT. | |
| *Charles Sumner, F. S.,* | 1857 | *S. S. Phelps,* | 1855 |
| *Edward Everett,* | 1859 | *Solomon Foote, (F. S.),* | 1857 |
| MARYLAND. | | VIRGINIA. | |
| *James A. Pearce,* | 1855 | James M. Mason, | 1857 |
| *Thomas G. Pratt,* | 1857 | Robert M. T. Hunter, | 1859 |
| | | WISCONSIN. | |
| Isaac T. Walker, | 1855 | Henry Dodge, | 1857 |

(* By appointment of Governor.)

### PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,339,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay of every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; of survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land law of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

*Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Year 1833 | 3,856,227,56 acres | 4,972,284,84 dollars. |
| " 1834 | 4,658,218,71 " | 6,099,981.04 " |
| " 1835 | 12,564,478,85 " | 15,999,804,11 " |
| " 1836 | 20,074,870,92 " | 25,167,833,06 " |
| " 1837 | 5,601,103,12 " | 7,007,523,04 " |
| " 1838 | 3,414,907,42 " | 4,305,564,64 " |
| " 1839 | 4,976,382,87 " | 6,464,556,79 " |
| " 1840 | 2,236,889,74 " | 2,789,637,53 " |
| " 1841 | 1,164,796,11 " | 1,463,364,06 " |
| " 1842 | 1,129,217,58 " | 1,417,972,06 " |
| " 1843 | 1,605,264,06 " | 2,016,044,30 " |
| " 1844 | 1,754,763,13 " | 2,207,678,04 " |
| " 1845 | 1,843,527,05 " | 2,470,303,17 " |
| " 1846 | 2,263,730,81 " | 2,904,637,27 " |
| " 1847 | 2,521,905,59 " | 3,296,404,08 " |
| " 1848 | 1,887,553,04 " | 2,421,615,26 " |
| " 1849 | 1,329,902,77 " | 1,756,890,42 " |
| " 1850 | 1,846,847,49 " | 2,370,947,45 " |
| Total, | 74,729,986,82 | 95,433,040,16 |

*American Almanac.*

### GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

*With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.*

| States. | Governors. | Salaries. | Gov.'s Term. | Senators. | Term years. | Representatives. | Term years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine, | John Hubbard, | $1,500 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 151 | 1 |
| N. Hampshire, | Noah Martin, | 1,000 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 286 | 1 |
| Vermont, | *E. Fairbanks,* | 750 | 1 | 30 | 1 | 230 | 1 |
| Massachusetts, | G. S. Boutwell, | 2,500 | 1 | 40 | 1 | 356 | 1 |
| Rhode Island, | Philip Allen, | 400 | 1 | 31 | 1 | 72 | 1 |
| Connecticut, | T. H. Seymour, | 1,100 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 215 | 1 |
| New York, | Horatio Seymour, | 4,000 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 128 | 1 |
| New Jersey, | George F. Fort, | 1,800* | 3 | 20 | 3 | 60 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania, | William Bigler, | 3,000 | 3 | 33 | 3 | 100 | 1 |
| Delaware, | Wm. H. Ross, | 1,333⅓ | 4 | 9 | 4 | 21 | 1 |
| Maryland, | Enoch L. Lowe, | 3,600* | 4 | 22 | 4 | 74 | 2 |
| Virginia, | Joseph Johnson, | 5,000 | 3 | 50 | 4 | 152 | 2 |
| N. Carolina, | David S. Reid, | 2,000† | 2 | 50 | 2 | 120 | 